A BOOKE OF THE Arte and manner how to Plant and Graffe all sorts of Trees, how to sette Stones and sow Pepins, to make wild Trees to graffe on, as also remedies & medicines. With diuers other new practises, by one of the Abbey of S. Vincent in Fraunce, practised with his owne hands; deuided into vij. Chapters, as hereafter more plainly shall appeare, with an addition in the ende of this booke, of certaine Dutch practises, set forth & Englished, by *Leonard Mascall*.

966.u.22
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In laudem incisionis distichon,
Hesperidum Campi quicquid Romanaque tollat,
Fructificat nobis incisione datur.

MVSEV
BRITA
NIC

Imprinted at London by T. East, for Thomas Wight. 1592.

X x f

The Booke to the Reader.

ECche wight that willing is to know.
The waie to Graffe and Plant:
May heere finde plentie of that ſkill,
That erſt hath beene but ſcant.
To plant or graffe in other times,
As well as in the Spring:
I teach by good experience,
To doe an eaſie thing.
The pleaſure of this thing is great,
The profite is not ſmall,
To ſuch men as will practiſe it,
In things meere naturall.
The poore man may with pleaſure finde,
Some thing to helpe his neede:
So may the rich man reape ſome fruite,
Where earſt he had but weede.
The noble man that needeth naught,
May thereby haue at will:
Such pleaſant fruite to ſerue his vſe,
And giue each man his fill.
The common wealth cannot but winne,
Where each man doth entend:
By ſkill to make the good fruites mo,
And ill fruites to amend.
Weigh well my words, & thou ſhalt find,
All true that I doe tell:
Myne Authour doth not write by geſſe,
Practiſe made him excell.
If thou wilt practiſe as he did,
Thou maieſt finde out much more:
He hath not found out all the truth,
That Nature hath in ſtore.

Farewell

¶ *To the right Honorable, and my very good Lord, Sir Iohn Paulet Knight,*

Lord S. Ihon: Leonard Maſcall wiſheth proſperous health, with continuall encreaſe of honour.

Ight Honorable, emong all Sciences that may be lightli obtained, & emong many goodly exerciſes for men, there is none (emong the reſt) more meete & requiſite, or that more doth refreſh ỹ vitall ſpirits of men, nor more engender admiration in the effects of Nature, or that is cauſe of greater recreation to the weary and trauailed ſpirit of man, or mo e profitable for mans lyfe, then is the skill of Planting and Graffyng, the which not onely wee mny ſee with our eies, but alſo feele in our hands the ſecrete works of Nature: yea, nothing more diſcouereth vnto vs the great and incomprehenſible worke of God, that of one little Pepin ſeede, Nutte, or ſmall Plant, may come the ſelfe ſame herbe or tree, and to bring forth infinite of the ſame fruite, which alſo doth ſhine & ſhew foorth it ſelfe vnto vs, eſpecially in the Spring time, by their diuerſitie of ſhootes, bloſſomes and buddes, in diuers kinde of Nature, by the goodneſſe and mightie power of the great Lord and Creatour towards his people, in ſuch things as commeth forth of the naturall Earth, to nouriſht, to ſuſtaine, and maintaine our liues.

what greater pleaſure can there be, then to ſmell the ſweet odour of Herbes, Trees, and Fruites, and to behold the goodly colour of the ſame, which in certaine tymes of the yeere commeth foorth of the Wombe of their mother and nourſe, and ſo to vnderſtand the ſecret operation of the ſame. And to be ſhort, of this labour (in our liues) wee doe take part therof with great gaines and reuenues that come thereby, wheras through idleneſſe there commeth none: therefore to augment the ſame, it ſhall be good to appeaſe and mittigate all fond delights, and vaine pleaſures, with ſuch like vanities, and cleane put out and aboliſh the delights of all vices.

Wherefore the Poet ſaith: *Let vs praiſe the true labouring honer of the true labourer.* Therevpon many great Lords and noble parſonages, haue left their Theaters, pleaſant Stages, goodly paſtimes: forſaking and deſpiſing their pleaſures, not much regarding rich Diademes, and coſtly perfumes, but haue giuen themſelues to Planting and Graffyng, and ſuch like. In ſuch ſorte, that if wee ſhould diligently ſearch, and recite all the diſcourſe of auncient Hiſtories, as of late dayes we ſhould finde, that the moſt noble perſonages through their vertue, hath ſhewed many goodly examples, as in one Theatre a ſupreme degree Honorable: nor haue had nothing more deere, more requiſite: nor more greately in commendation, then Planting and Graffyng of fruite.

Cyrus a great King of the Perſians (as witneſſe Xenephon,) dyd ſo much delight in the Arte of Planting & Graffing, (which dyd ſhew a great praiſe and glory vnto his perſonage,) that he had no greater deſire or pleaſure, then when he might occupie himſelfe in Planting and Graffyng, to garniſh the earth, to place and order thereon certaine number of trees. The Emperour Diocleſian, (as doeth recite, Sextus Aurelius Victor,) of his owne good will without any conſtraint, dyd leaue the Scepter of his Empire, for to remaine continually in the feeldes.

So much pleaſure dyd he take in Planting of fruite, in making of Orchards and Gardens, which he dyd make, garniſh,

and

and finiſh with his owne hands.

The Senatours, Dictatours, and Conſulls of the Romains, emong all other things haue commended Planting and Graffing, to be one of the moſt floriſhing labours in this world for the Common wealth, the which was celebrated and counted a great vertue, yea, they dyd ſo much eſteeme it, that they did hang Tables thereof in diuers places, neuer thinking the tyme more aptly ſpent, then in Planting and Graffyng, nothing more contenting themſelues, nothing more delighted in any other affaires for the common wealth, then in Setting, Sowing, or Planting on the earth.

How much we may praiſe of late dayes, and commend our trauailers from other Countries, it is eaſie to be perceiued and knowne, but of Lordes, Gentlemen, and Merchants, which haue had (as it doth appeare) a great regard in theſe latter dayes, how they might follow the example of others: whereby it hath repleniſhed this our Realme with diuers ſtraunge Plants, Herbes, and trees, verye good and neceſſarie for the benefit of the Common wealth, not heretofore commonly knowne.

And behold, aboue all labours (for the common wealth) we ought to giue a ſure and certaine iudgement, that Planting and Graffyng is more highly to bee commended and praiſed, then many other worthie and noble things in this world: For this Arte hath not onely from tyme to tyme, bene put in vſe and practiſe of labour, through Kings and Princes: But alſo it hath bene put it in writing of many great & worthie perſonages, in diuers kinde of languages, as in Greeke by Philometor, Hieron, Achelaus, Orpheus, Muſceus, Homer, Hoſiode, Conſtantine, Cæſar: And in Latine, by Verron, Caton, Columella, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer: and in the Portingall tongue by King Attalus and Mago, (the wich reciteth the Hiſtories) that after their death, the bookes of Planting and Graffyng were brought to Rome, ſone after the deſtruction of Carthage.

Likewiſe how many ſince haue written onely of zeale, &

loue for their Countrie and Common wealth of the fruitfull Arte of Planting and Graffyng: yea of late daies how many worthie men by their learning haue written likewiſe thereof, ſhould ſeeme that it hath come from their aunceſtours, as the greateſt honour, through the noble inuention of the ſame. Likewiſe I dare boldly affyrme, not onely the learned haue written, but haue bene practiſers & inuenters of the ſame, (as witneſſeth diuers Hiſtories,) in diuers & many ſecret things, wherein I dare boldly ſay, they haue not learnedly, nor ſo exactly writien, but they haue more exactly taught and left in wryting things ſo certaine, that their ſucceſſors may eaſily marke, obſerue and keepe the ſame: For euery one hath written, according to the nature of his Country.

The Greeks for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italian for Italie, the French men for Fraunce, &c. Which writing without the order and practiſe, doeth very ſmall profit for this our Realme of England, the which I can blame nothing more, then the negligence of our Nation, which hath had ſmall care heretofore in Planting and Graffyng, in ſome places of this Realme (as I haue knowen) where as good and well diſpoſed haue graffed, the euill and malicious perſon hath ſoone after deſtroyed them againe: but if we would endeuour our ſelues therevnto) as other Countries doe,) wee might floriſh, & haue many a ſtrange kinde of fruit (which now we haue oftentimes the want therof) that might greatly pleaſure and ſerue many waies, both for the rich and poore, as well in Greece, Barbarie, Italie, or Fraunce, if our nation were giuen ſo well that way as they are.

Right honourable, for ſo much as I haue beene long, in declaryng of our predeſſours, I will now leaue, (troubling your honour any further) and reſt from the other thinges accompliſhing my deſire, beſeeching your Lordſhippe to take this my ſimple trauaile in good part, requeſting no other recompence for my paine heerein, but wiſhing it might

be

be put in a generall practiſe through this Realme, whereby in ſmall time would growe vnto a greate profite and commoditie, both to the rich and poore, wherein I ſhould thinke my ſelfe not onely happie, but alſo to haue a iuſt tribute for my deſertes, and alſo this Realme might thereby receiue no ſmall benefite, with praiſe of other countries, in following our predeceſſours in this Arte of Planting and Graffyng: Some places of this Realme are greatlie commended and praiſed emong others: as Kent for the cheefeſt, which vertue (notwithſtanding) can not be cleane put out or forgotten, ſpecially, when ſuch as your honour ſhall ſeeme to fauour the ſame, and alſo to ſee the forward doings thereof, in ſuch grounds and Lordſhips as ye doe poſſeſſe, the which at this time hath onely moued mee to attempte vnto your honour, this my ſimple trauaile, which is not the onelie duetie that I owe vnto your honour, but a due deſart, not thinking my ſelfe halfe able to recompence your vertuous liberality, nor ſhewing otherwaies how to recompence the ſame, hath boldened mee at this time, to commende this my ſimple and rude woorke vnto your Lordſhip, not according vnto your eſtate and honour, the which had been more meete & requiſite, to haue had the finiſhing of ſome better worke. Therfore beſeching your honour, to weye and accept this mine intent and good will herein, which thing ſo doing, I ſhall thinke my ſelfe not onely happie, but it ſhall encourage me the more heereafter, to take in hand the like or better worke. Thus I beſech the almightie God and Creatour, to increaſe your proſperous honour, with long life in health.

Reader.

GEntle Reader thou ſhalt vnderſtand, I haue taken out of diuers Authours this ſimple work, into our Engliſh tongue, praying thee for to accept it in good parte: in ſo dooing thou ſhalt bolden mee to trauaile further therein: and thus ſhewing my good will in declaring of diuers waies of plãting and Graffyg, & how in the meeteſt times of the yeere, with ſhewing of diuers commodities and ſecrets heerein: How to ſet or plant with the roote, & without the roote, how to ſow or ſet Pepins or Curnels, with the ordering thereof. Alſo how to clenſe your Graffes and Cions, how to helpe barren & ſicke trees: how to kill wormes and vermin, & to preſerue and keepe fruit: how to plant and proine your Vines, and to gather and preſſe your Grape: how to cleanſe and Moſſe your Trees, how to make your Cider and Perrie, how to ſet, chooſe, order & keepe Hops, with many other ſecret practiſes, which ſhall appeare in the Table following, that euerie perſon may eaſilie perceiue in theſe our daies more largely of the Arte of Planting and Graffyng, then heretofore hath ben ſhewed. Which thing is not an exerciſe onely to the minde, but likewiſe a great profite many waies, with maintenaunce of health vnto the bodie. Therefore ſpare not the bodie to ſhew ſo great goodneſſe therevnto, and alſo to the Common wealth. In theſe daies

(among the reſt) ye may ſee many, which be of the baſe and abiect ſorte of the Common wealth, as thoſe which will not ſticke to ſay: fie on thee ſlaue. What thing is now counted more filthie in theſe daies (among faire perſonages) then labouring of the earth, which we muſt all liue by. Well, theſe be daintie perſons: yet therevnto, what thing is more beautiful to the eye, more profitable to the purſſe, or more healthfull vnto the bodie? And herein to put away all nouriſhing of vice and idleneſſe, it is eaſie to recite infinit and many worthie Lords & Gentlemen, which haue had a great care to follow the example of others. Wherefore, Gentle reader, let vs now leaue off from all wanton games and idle paſtimes, and be no more as children which ſeeke but their owne gaine & pleaſure, let vs therefore ſeeke one of vs for an other in all good workes for the common wealth, wherby thoſe that doe come after vs, may ſo enioy our workes, and trauaile herein, as we haue done of our predeceſſors, that therein God may be glorified, praiſed and honored in all our workes of Planting & Graffyng: and we therefore may be thankful, from age to age, during this mortall life. Amen.

The Table of all the principall thinges

contained in this booke, which ye ſhall hereafter finde by number and leafe.

Of the ſeuen Chapters following.

The firſt Chapter treateth of the ſetting of Curnells, of Appell trees, Plum trees, Peare trees, and Seruice trees.

How to chooſe your Pepins at the firſt preſſyng. 1
How to vſe the earth to ſow your Pepins on. 2
How to ſee vnto Pultrie for marring your beddes, and how to weed or cleanſe your beddes or quarters. 2
How to pluck vp the wilde Cions. 2

The ſecond Chapter treateth how to ſet your wilde trees come of Pepins, when they be firſt plucked vp.

How to dung your wilde trees come of Pepins. 3
How to cut the principall rootes in ſetting againe. 3
How to ſet your trees in ranke being young. 3
How to make a ſpace from one rank to an other. 3
How to water your Plants being dry. 4
How in remouing your trees, to plant them againe. 5
The beſt time for to remoue. 5
Of negligence and forgetfulneſſe. 5
Not ſo good to graffe the Seruice tree, as to ſet him. 5
Some trees without graffyng haue good fruit, and other ſome being graffed, haue but euill fruit. 6
For to augment and multiplie your trees. 6
The maner to change the fruit of the Pepin tree. 6
How to make good Cider. 6
To make an Orchard in few yeeres. 7

The third Chapter, is of the ſetting of Trees, which come of Nuttes.

How to ſet trees that doe come of Nuttes, and the time to Plant or ſet them. 7
For to ſet them in the Spring time. 8
Of the dung and deepe digging thereof. 8
Of Nuttes and ſtones like the trees they come of. 8

Of planting the ſaid Nuts. 9
Why fruit ſhall not haue ſo good ſauour. 9
To ſet the Pine tree. 9
To ſet Cherie trees. 9
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To ſet Filbards and Haſell wands. 10
To ſet Damſons and Plum trees. 10
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How to order Plum trees and Cherie trees. 11
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How to proine or cut trees. 11
How to cleanſe and dreſſe the rootes of trees. 12
To keepe the ſtock, being greater then the graffes. 12
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How to enlarge the hole about the rootes. 13
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To graffe one great Cherie with an other. 15
Of deepe ſetting or ſhallow. 15

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How to ſet them. 16
How to binde them that be weake. 16
How to digge the earth to ſet them in. 16
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How to ſet Quinces. 17
The way to ſet Mulberie trees. 17
The time to cutte Cions. 18
To ſet buſh trees, as Gooſeberries, and ſmall Reiſons. 18
A note thereof. 18

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To marke if the tree be forward or not. 22
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For the Art of Grassing.

FINIS.

and Graffer.

A Lwaies before ye doe intend to plant or Graffe, it ſhall be meete to haue good experience in thinges meete for this Arte, as in knowing the Natures of all Trees and fruites, and the differences of Climates, which be contrary in euerie Land: alſo to vnderſtand the Eaſt and Weſt windes, with aſpects and Starres, to the ende ye may begin nothing that the Winde or Rayne may oppreſſe, that your labour be not loſt, and to marke alſo and conſider the diſpoſition of the Elements that preſent yeere, for all yeeres be not of like operation, nor yet after one ſort: the Sommer and Winter do not beare one face on the yearth, nor the Spring tyme alwaies raine, or Autumne alwaies moiſt: of this none haue vnderſtanding, without a good and liuely marking ſpirite, fewe or none (without learning) may diſcerne of the varieties and qualities of the earth, and what he doth aſke or refuſe. Therefore it ſhall bee good to haue vnderſtanding of the ground where ye doe plant, either Orchard or Garden with fruite: firſt it behoueth to make a ſure defence, to the ende that not onely rude perſons and children may bee keept out, but all kinde of hurtfull Cattell, indomaging your plants or Trees, as Oxen, Kine, Calues, Horſes, Hogges, and Sheepe, as the rubbing of Sheepe doeth

greatly burne the Sappe, and often doth kill young Trees and Plants, and where they are broken, or bruſed with Cattell, it is doubtfull to grow after. It ſhall bee good alſo to ſet, Plant, or Graffe trees all of like nature, and ſtrength together, that the great and high Trees, may not ouercome the low and weake, for when they be not like of height, they grow not ripe not your fruit ſo wel at one tyme, but the one before the other: That earth which is good for Vines, is good alſo for other fruite.

Ye muſt digge your holes a yeere before ye Plant that the earth may be the better ſeaſoned, mortified, and wax tender, both by Raine in Winter, and heate in ſommer, that thereby your Plants may take roote the ſoner, if ye will make your holes and plant both in a yeere, at the leaſt, ye ought to make your holes two moneths before ye plant, and as ſoone as they be made, then it ſhall be good to burne of ſtrawe, or ſuch like therein, to make your ground warme: the further ye make them aſonder, the better your Trees ſhal beare: make your holes like vnto a Fornaice, that is, more ſtraight in the mouth then beneath, whereby the roots may haue the more rome, and by ſtraightneſſe of the mouth, the leſſe Raine or cold ſhall enter by in Winter, and alſo leſſe heate to the roote in ſommer.

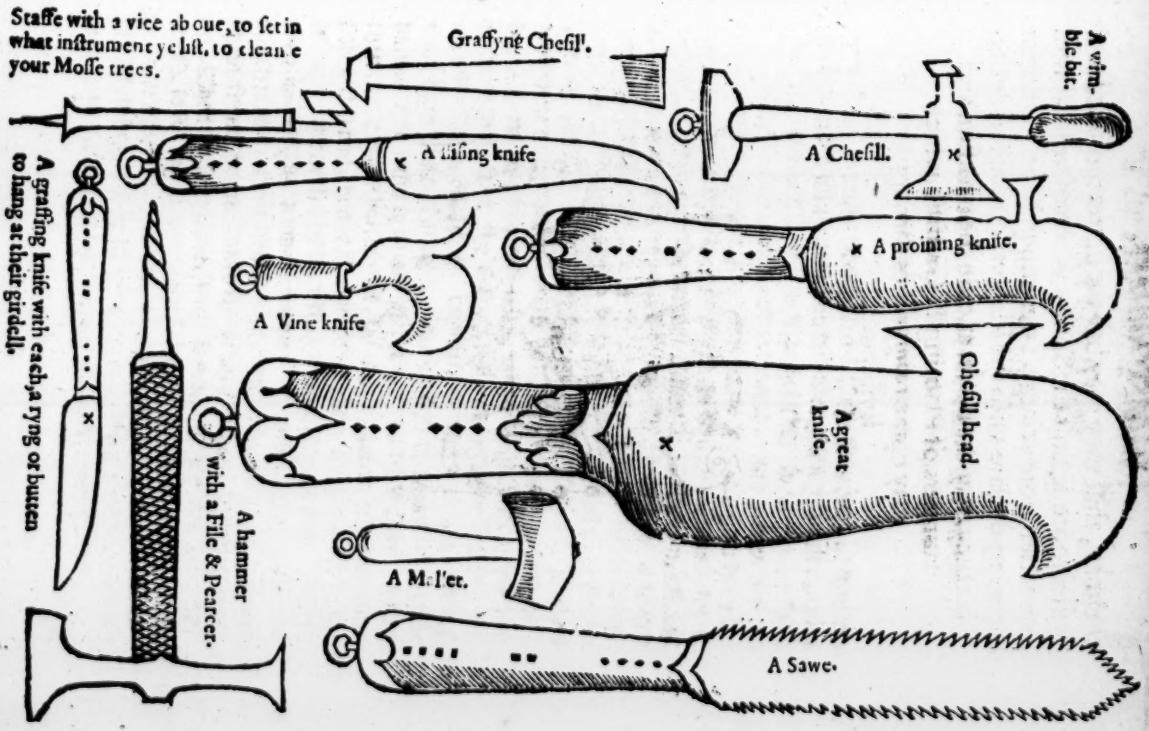
Looke alſo that the earth ye put to the rootes, be neither wette, nor laid in water: they doe commonlie leaue a good ſpace betwixt euerie Tree, for the hanging bowes, for being nigh together, ye cannot ſet rootes, nor ſow nothing ſo wel vnder your trees,

nor

nor they wil not beare fruit ſo well: Some loweth fortie foote, ſome thirtie foote, ſome thirtie betwene euerie tree: Your plants ought to be greater then the handel of a Shouel, and the leſſer the better: See they be ſtraight, without knottes, or knobbes, hauing a long ſtraight graine of barke, which ſhal the ſooner be apt to take Graffes, and when ye ſet braunches or boughes of olde trees, chooſe the yongeſt and ſtraiteſt braunch therof, & thoſe trees which haue borne yeerely good fruit before, take of thoſe which be on the Sunnie ſide, ſooner then thoſe that grow in the couert or ſhadow, and when ye take vp or alter your plants, ye ſhal note, to what windes your plant is ſubiect, and ſo let them be ſette againe, but thoſe which haue growen in drie grouds, let them be ſet in moiſt ground: Your plants ought to be cut of three foote long. If ye will ſet two or three plants together in a hole, ye muſt take heede the roote of one touch not one an other, for then the one will periſh and rot the other, or die by Wormes or other Vermen, & when you haue placed your Plants in the earth, it ſhall be good to ſtrike downe to the bottome of euery hole, two ſhort ſtakes as great as your arme, on either ſide your hole, one: and let the appeare but a little aboue the earth, that ye may (therby in Summer) giue water vnto the rootes if neede be. Your yong Plants, & rooted trees are commonly ſet in Autumne, from the firſt vnto the fifteene of October, yet ſome opinion is, better after Alhallowtide vnto Chriſtmas, then in the Spring becauſe the earth will dye to ſone after, and alſo to ſet Plants without roote after Mi-

 chelmas,

chelmas, that they may bee the better mollified and gather roote against the Spring, whereof ye shall find hereafter more at large. Thus much haue I thought meete to declare vnto the Planters & Graffers, whereby they may the better auoide the occasion and daungers of Planting & Graffing, which may come often times through ignorance.


Staffe with a vice aboue, to set in what instrument ye list, to cleanse your Mosse trees.
Graffyng Chesil'.
A vimble bit.
A Chesill.
A graffing knife with each a ryng or button to hang at their girdell.
A Vine knife
A proining knife.
Chesill head.
A great knife.
A hammer with a File & Pearcer.
A Mallet.
A Sawe.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

and Graffing.

The first Chapter.

This Chapter treateth of the setting of Curnells, young Plum trees, & Peare trees, of Damsons, and Seruice trees.

FOr to make young trées of the Pepins, of Apples, Peares Plummes, and Seruice. First ye muſt prepare and make a great bed or quarter well repleniſhed, blend or mixt with good fat earth, and placed well in the Sunne, & to be well laboured and digged a good time before you doe occupie it: and if ye can by any meanes, let it be digged very déepe the winter before, in blending or mixing it well together with good fatte earth, or elſe to be mixed almoſt the halfe with good dung: and ſo let it rot and ripe together with the earth. And ſée alwaies that plot be cleane vnto the prelling of Syder, that no wylde Cions or Plants doe ſpring or grow thereon. Then in the monthe of September, December or ther abouts, take of ý Pepins, or Pomes of the ſaid fruit at the firſt prelling out of your licour, before the Curnels be marred or bruſed: then take out of them, and rubbe a few at once in a cloth, & dry them betwixt your hands, and take ſo many thereof as you ſhall thinke good: then make your bed ſquare, faire and plaine, and ſow your ſéedes thereon, then take and couer them with a rake lightly, or with earth, not putting to much vpon them. This done, deuide your beddes into quadrants or ſquares, of foure foote broad or there about, that when ye liſt ye may cleanſe them from the one ſide to the other, without treading theron. Then ſhall ye couer your Séedes or Pepins with fine earth, ſo ſifting all ouer them, ý then they may take the déeper and ſurer roote, and will kéepe them the better in Winter folowing, & if ye liſt ye may rake them a little all ouer, ſo that ye raiſe not your Pepins aboue the earth.

An other way how one may take the Pepins at the first comming of the licour or presing.

WHich is, ye shall chose the greatest & fairest Curnells or Pepins, and take them forth at the first bruising of your fruite, then dry them with a cloth, and kepe them all the winter, vntill S. Andrewes tide: then a little after sow them in good earth, as thin as ye doe Peason, and then rake them ouer as the other.

How one ought to vse his earth to sow Pepins without dunging.

BVt in this maner of doing (in the Spring) it is not so great neede for to raise or digge the earth so deep as that which is dunged in winter: but to deuide your quarters, in couering your Pepins not so much with earth as those which be sowen with good dung, but when ye haue sowen them, a little rake all them ouer.

How ye ought to take heede of Poultrey for scraping of your beddes or quarters.

AS soone after as your Pepins be sowne vpon your beds or quarters, let this be done one way or other, that is, take good heede that your Hennes doe not scrape your beds or quarters: therefore sticke them all ouer light and thin with bowes, or thornes, and take good heede also to Swine, & other Cattell.

How to weede or clense your beddes and quarters.

AND when the winter is past and gone, and that ye see your Pepins rise & grow, so let them increase the space of one yeere, but see to clense weedes, or other things which may hurt them, as ye shall see cause. And in the Sommer when it shall ware dry, water them hardly in the euenings.

How one ought to pluck vp the wild Cions.

AND when these wilde Cions shall be great, as of the growth of one yeere, ye must then plucke them vp all in Winter following, before they doe beginne to springe aganie

againe. Then shall ye set them and make of them a wild Orchard as foloweth.

The second Chapter treateth how one shall set againe the small wild trees, which come of Pepins, when they be first pluckt vp.

FOr the Bastard or little wilde Trées incontinent assone as they be pluckt vp, ye must haue of other good earth wel trimmed and dunged and to be well in the Sonne, and wel prepared and dreſt, as it is saide in the other part before of the Pepins.

How to dung your Bastard or wilde yong Trees which come of Pepins.

ABout Aduent before Christmas, ye muſt digge and dung well the place where as ye will set them, & make your square of earth euen and plaine, so large as ye shall thinke good, then set your wilde trees so farre one from an other as ye thinke méete to be graft, so that they may be set in euen rankes and in good order, that when néede shall require, ye may remoue or renue any of them or any part thereof.

How ye ought in replanting or setting, to cut of in the middest the principall great rootes.

IN what part soeuer ye doe set any Trées, ye muſt cut of the great maister rote, within a foote of the stocke, and all other bigge rotes, so that ye leaue a foote long thereof, and so let them be set, and make your ranks crosselwise one from an other halfe a foote, or there abouts, and ye muſt also see that there be of good dung more déepe and lower then ye doe set your Trées, to comfort the said rots withall.

How you ought to set your trees in ranckes.

YE shall set your small yong Trées in ranckes, half a large foote one from an other: and let them be couered as ye do set them, with good fat earth all ouer the rotes.

How to make the space from one ranke to an other.

YE shall leaue betweene your ranckes, from one ranke to an other, one foote, or there abouts, so that ye may

passe betwéene euerie rancke for to clense them if néede require, and also for to graffe any part or parcell therof when time shall be méete. But ye must note, in makying thus your rancks, ye shall make as many allies as ranckes. And if ye thinke it not good to make so many allies, then deuide those into quarters of fiue foote broad, or thereabouts, and make and set foure ranckes (in eche quarter of the same) one foote from an other, as ye vse to set great Cabbage. And assone after as ye haue set them in ranckes and in good order as is aforesaid, then shall ye cut of all the Sets euen by the ground. But in thus doyng, sée that ye doe not plucke vp or loose the earth which is about them: or if ye will, ye may cut thē before ye doe set them in ranckes, If ye doe so, sée that ye set them in such good order, and euen with the earth, as is afore said. And it shall suffice also to make your ranckes as ye shal sée cause. And looke that ye furnish the earth all ouer with good dung, without mingling of it in the earth; nor yet to couer the said Plants withall, but strowed betwixt: and yée must also looke well to ẏ cleansing of wéedes, grasse, or other such things which wilbe a hurt to the growth of ẏ Plants.

How to water Plants when they waxe drie.

IT shall be good to water them when the time is drie: in the first yéere. Then whē they haue put forth of new Cions, leaue no more growing but that Cion which is the principall & fairest, vppon euerie stocke one: all the other cut of hard by the stocke: and euer as they doe growe small twigges about the stocke, ye shall (in the Moneth of March and Aprill) cut them all of hard by the stocke. And if ye then sticke by euery Plant a pretie wand, and so bind them with Willowe barke, Brier, or Osiers, it shall profite them much in their groweth. Then after fiue or sixe yéeres groweth, when they be so bigge as your fingar, or there abouts, ye may then remoue any of them whereas ye will haue them grow and remaine.

¶ *How one ought to remoue Trees, and to plant them againe.*

The

THe manner how ye ought to remoue trées, is shewed in the first Chapter following: then about two or three yéeres after their remouing, ye shall graffe them, for then they will be the better rooted. As for the others which ye leaue still in ranckes, ye may also graffe them where as they stand, as ye shall see cause good. When ye haue plucked vp the fairest to Plant in other places (as is aforesaid) also the manner how to Graffe them, is shewed in the fift Chapter following. But after they shall be so graft, in what place so euer it be, ye shall not remoue or set them in other places againe, vntill the Graffes be well closed vppon the bodde of the wilde stocke.

¶ *When the best time is to replant, or remoue.*

WHen the head of the stocke shall bee all ouer closed about the graffes, then ye may when ye will, transplant and remoue them (at a due time) where they shall continue. For with often remouyng, ye shall doe them great hurt in their rootes, and be in danger to make them die.

¶ *Of negligence and forgetfulnesse.*

IF paraduenture ye forget (through negligence) and haue let small Cions two or three yéeres grow about the rootes of your stockes vnplucked vp, then if ye haue so done, ye may well plucke them vp and set them in ranckes, as the other of the Pepins. But ye must set the ranckes more larger that they may be remoued without hurting of eche others rootes: and cut of all the small twigges aboue as néed shall require, though they be set or grafted. Order them also in all things as those small Cions of a yéeres growth.

¶ *It is not so conuenient to Graffe the Seruice tree, as to set him.*

WHereas ye shall sée young Seruice Trées, it shall be most profite in setting them, for if ye doe graffe them, I beléeue ye shall winne nothing thereby. The best is onely to plucke vp the yong Bastard trées whē they are as great as a good walkyng staffe: then proine or

cut of their braunches and carie them to set whereas they may be no more remoued: and they shall profit more in setting then grafting.

Some trees without graffing bring forth good fruite, and some other being graffed be better to make Syder of.

IT is here to be marked, that though the Pepins be sowne of the Pomes of Peares and good Apples, yet ye shall finde that some of them doe loue the tree whereof they came: and those be right, which haue also a smoth barke, and as faire as those which be graffed: the which if ye plant or set them thus growing from the master rote without grafting, they shall bring as good fruit, euen like vnto the Pepin whereof he first came. But there be other new sorts commonly good to eate, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shall be graffed for that purpose.

When you list to augment and multiply your trees.

AFter this sort ye may multiplie them, being of diuers sorts & diuersities, as of Peares, or Apples, or such like. Notwithstanding, when soeuer you shall finde a good Tree thus come of the Pepin, as is aforesaid, so shall ye vse him. But if ye will augment trees of them selues, ye must take Graffes, and so graffe them.

Of the maner and changing of the frute of the Pepin tree.

WHen soeuer ye doe replant or change your Pepin Trees from place to place, in so remouing often the stocke, the fruit thereof shall also change: but fruit which doth come of graffing, doth alwaies keepe the forme and nature of the tree whereof he is taken: for as I haue said, as often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better ground, the fruite thereof shall be so much amended.

How one ought to make good Syder.

HEre is to bee noted, if ye will make good Syder of what fruit soeuer it be, being Peares or Apples, but specially of good Apples, and wilde fruite, haue alwaies

waies a regard vnto the ryping thereof, so gathered drye, then put them in dry places, on bourdes in heapes, couered with dry straw, and whensoeuer ye will make Syder thereof, chose out all those which are blacke brused, & rotten Apples, and throw them away, then take & vse the rest for Syder: But here to giue you vnderstanding, doe not as they doe in the Countrie of Mens, which doe put their fruite gathered, into the middest of their Garden, in the raine & mislings, vppon the bare earth, which will make them to lose their force and vertue, and doth make them also withered & tough, and lightly a man shall neuer make good Syder that shall come to any purpose or good profit thereof.

To make an Orchard in few yeeres.

SOme do take yong straight slippes, which doe grow from the rootes, or of the sides of the Apple Trees, about Michaelmasse, and doe so plant or set them (with Otes) in good ground, whereas they shal not be removed, and so graffe (being well rooted) thereon. Othersome doe take and set them in the Spring time (after Christmas) in likewise, and doe graffe thereon when they be well rooted: & both doe spring well. And this maner of way is counted to haue an Orchard the soonest. But these trees will not endure past twentie or thirtie yeeres.

The third Chapter is of setting Trees of Nuttes.

How one ought to set Trees which come of Nuttes.

FOr to set trees which come of Nuttes: when ye haue eaten the fruite, loke that ye kepe the Stones and Curnells thereof, then let them be dried in the winde, without the vehemencie of the Sunne, so reserue them in a bore and vse them as before.

Of the tyme when ye ought to plant or set them.

YE shall plant or set them in the beginning of winter, or afore Michaelmasse, whereby they may the soner spring out

out of the earth. But this maner of setting is daungerous: for the Winter then comming in, and they being young and tender in comming vp, the cold will kill them. Therefore it shall be best to stay and reserue them till after winter. And then before ye doe set them, ye shall soke or steepe them in Milke, or in Milke and water, so long till they doe stinke therein: then shall ye dryue them and set them in good earth, in the change or increase of the Moone, with the small ende vpward, foure fingers deepe, then put some sticke thereby to marke the place.

For to set them in the spring time.

IF ye will plant or set your Nuttes in the Spring time, where ye will haue them still to remaine and not to be removed, the best and most easie way is, to set in euery such place (as ye thinke good) three or foure Nuttes nigh together, and when they doe all spring vp, leaue none standing but the fairest.

Of the dunging and deepe digging thereof.

ALso whereas ye shall thinke good, ye may plant or set all your Nuttes in one square or quarter together in good earth and dung, in such place and time as they vse to plant. But see that it be well dunged, and also digged good and deep, and to be well medled with good dung throughout, then set your Nuttes three fingers deepe in the earth, and halfe a foot one from an other: ye shall water them often in the Sommer when there is dryue weather, and see to weede them, and digge it as ye shall see neede.

Of Nuttes and Stones lyke to the Trees they came of.

IT is heere to be noted, that certaine kinde of Nuttes and Curnells which doe loue the Trees whereof the fruite is like vnto the Tree they came of, when they be planted in good ground, and set well in the Sunne, which be, the Walnuttes, Chestnuttes, all kinde of Peaches, Figges, Almonds and Abrycotes, all these doe loue the Trees they came of.

Of

Of the Planting the ſaid Nuttes in good earth, and in the Sunne.

ALL the ſaid Trées doe bring as good fruite of the ſaide Nuttes, if they be well planted, and ſet in good earth, & well in the Sunne, as the fruit & Trées they firſt came of.

Why fruit ſhall not haue ſo good ſauour.

FOr if ye plant good Nuttes, good Peaches, or Figges in a garden full of ſhadow, the which hath afore loued ỳ Sun, as the Vine doth, for lacke thereof, their fruit ſhall not haue ſo good ſauour, although it be all of one fruit: and likewiſe ſo it is with all other fruit and Trées, for the goodneſſe of the earth, and the faire Sunne, doth preſerue them much.

For to ſet the Pine tree.

FOr to ſet the Pine trée, ye muſt ſet or plant thē of Nuts, in March, or about the ſhoote of the ſappe, not lightly after, ye muſt alſo ſet them where they may not be remoued after, in holes well digged, and well dunged, not to be tranſplanted or remoued againe, for very hardly they will ſhote forth Cions, being remoued, ſpecially if ye hurt the maſter rote thereof.

For to ſet Cherie trees.

FOr to ſet ſowre Cheries which doe grow commonly in gardens, ye ſhall underſtād they may well grow of ſtones, but better it ſhall be to take of the ſmall Cions which doe come from the great rotes: then plant them, and ſoner ſhal they grow then the ſtones, & thoſe Cions muſt be ſet when they are ſmall, yong and tender: as of two, or three yéeres groweth, for when they are great, they profit not ſo wel: and when ye ſet them, ye muſt ſée to cut of all the bowes.

Trees of Baſtard and wilde Nuttes.

THere be other ſorts of Nuttes, although they be well ſet in good ground, and alſo in the Sunne, yet will they not bring halfe ſo good fruite as the other, nor com-

monly like vnto those Nuttes they came of, but to be a bastard wilde sowre fruite, which is the Filbert, small Nuttes, of Plummes, of Cheries, and the great Abbycots: therefore if ye will haue them good fruit, ye must set them in maner & forme following.

How to set Filberdes or Hasell trees.

FOr to set Filbirds or Hasells, & to haue them good, take the small wands that grow out from the rote of the Filbirde or Hasell tree, (with short hearie twigges) & set them, and they shall bring as good fruit as the Tree they came of: it shall not be needefull to proine, or cut of the branches therof when ye set them, if they be not great, but those that ye doe set, let them be but of two or three yeres growth, and if ye shall see those Cions which ye haue planted, not to be faire and good, or doe grow and prosper not well, the in the spring time) cut them of hard by the rote, that other small Cions may grow thereof.

To set Damsons or Plum trees.

IN setting Damsons or Plum trees, which fruit ye would haue like to the trees they came of: if the said trees be not graft before, ye shall take onely the Cions that grow from the rote) of the old stock) which groweth with smal twigs, and plant or set them: and their fruit shall be like vnto the Trees they were taken of.

To take Plum Graffes, and graffe them on other Plum trees.

AND if your Plum trees be graft alredy, and haue the like fruit that you desire, ye may take your graffes ther of, and graffe them on your Plum trees, and the fruit that shall come thereof, shall be as good as the fruit of the Cion, which is taken from the rote, because they are much of like effect.

To set all sorts of Cheries.

TO set all sorts of great Cheries, and others: ye must haue the graffes of the same trees, and graffe them on other Cherie trees, although they be of sower fruit, & when they

they are so graft, they will be as good as the fruit of the tree whereof the graffe was taken: for the stones are good, but to set to make wilde Cions, or plants to graffe on.

The maner how one may order both Plum trees, and Cherie trees.

FOr so much as these are two kinde of trées, that is, to vnderstand, the Cherie, and the Plum tré, for when they be so graft, their rootes be not so good, nor so fré as the branches aboue, wherefore the Cions ẏ doe come from the rootes, shall not make so good and franke trées of. It is therefore to be vnderstood, how this maner & sort is to make franke trées, that may put forth good Cions in time to come, which is: when they be great & good, then if ye will take those Cions, or yong springs from ẏ rootes, ye may make good trées therof, & then it shall not nede to graffe them any more after: but to augment one by the other, as ye doe the Cions from the roote of the Mutte, as is afore sayd, and ye shall doe as followeth.

How to graffe Plum trees and Chery trees.

YE may well graffe Plum Trées, and great Cherie trées, in such good order as ye lust to haue them, and as hereafter shalbe declared in the fifth Chapter following: for these would be graffed while they are yong & small, and also graft in the ground, for thereby one may dresse and trim them the better, & put but one graffe in each stock of the same. Cleaue not the heart, but a little on the one side, nor yet deep, or long open.

How ye must proine or cut your trees.

FOr when your graffes be well taken on the stocke, & that the graffes doe put forth faire and long, about one yeares growth, ye must proine, or cut the braunch of commonly in Winter, (when they proine their Vines) a foote lower, to make them spred the better: then shall ye meddle all through with good fat earth, the which will draw the better to the place, which ye haue so proined or cut.

The conuenieſt way to cleanſe and proine,
or dreſſe the rootes of trees.

AND for the better cleanſing and proining trées beneath, is thus: ye ſhall take away all the weedes, and graſſe about the rootes, then ſhall ye digge them ſo round about, as ye would ſeeme to pluck them vp, and ſhall make them halfe bare, then ſhall ye enlarge the earth about the rootes, and where as ye ſhall ſée them grow faire & long, place or couch them in the ſaide hole & earth againe: then ſhall ye put the cut ende of the trée where it is graft, ſomewhat more lower then his rootes were, whereby his Cions ſo graft, ſhall ſpring ſo much the better.

When the ſtocke is greater then the graffes.

WHen as the trée wareth, and ſwelleth greater beneath the grafting, then aboue: then ſhall ye cleane the rootes beneath, and weath them round, and ſo couer them againe. But ſée ye breake no roote thereof, ſo will hée come to perfection. But moſt men doe vſe this way: if the ſtocke ware greater thē ỳ graffes, they do ſlyt down ỳ barke of the graffes aboue, in two or thrée parts, or as they ſhall ſée cauſe thereof: and ſo likewiſe, if the graffes ware greater aboue then the ſtocke, ye ſhall ſlyt downe the ſtocke accordingly, with the edge of a ſharpe knife. This may well be done at any time in March, Aprill, & May, in the creaſe of the Mone, and not lightly after.

The remedy when any bough or member
of a Tree is broken.

IF ye ſhall chaunce to haue boughes, or members of trées broken, the beſt remedie ſhall be, to place thoſe bowes or members right ſone againe, (then ſhall ye comfort the rootes with good new earth) and binde faſt thoſe broken bowes or members, both aboue and beneath, and ſo let them remaine vnto an other yéere, till they may cloſe & put forth new cions.

When a member or bough is bro-
ken, how to proyne them.

Where

VVHereas ye shall sée vnder or aboue superfluous bowes, ye may cut or proine of, (as ye shall sée cause) all such bowes hard by the trée, at a due time, in the winter folowing. But leaue all the principall braunches, & where as any are broken, let them be cut of beneath, or else by the ground, and cast them away: thus must ye do yerely, or as ye shall sée cause, if ye will kéepe your trées well and faire.

How one ought to enlarge the hole about the Trees roote.

IN proining your Trées, if there be many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wreath them, as is aforesaide, and to vse them without breaking, then couer them againe with good fat earth, which ye shall mingle in the said hole, and it shall be best to be digged all ouer alittle before, and sée that no branch or roote be left vncouered, and when you haue thus dressed your Trées, if any roote shall put forth, or spring hereafter out of the sayd holes, in growing, ye may so proine them as ye shall sée cause, in letting thē so remaine two or thrée yeres after, vnto such time as the said graffes be sprong vp, and well braunched.

How to set small staues by, to strengthen your Cions.

TO auoid daunger, ye shall set or pricke small staues about your Cions, for feare of breaking, & then after thrée or foure yéres, when they be well braunched: ye may then set or plant them in good earth, (at the beginning of Winter) but sée that ye cut of all their small braunches hard by the stocke, then ye may plant them where ye thinke good, so as they may remaine.

In taking vp Trees, note.

YE may well leaue the maister roote in the hole (when ye digge him vp) if the remoued place be good for him, cutte of the master rootes by the stubbe, but pare not of all the small rootes, and so plant him, and he shall profite

more thus, then others with all their maister rootes. When as trees be great, they must be disbraunched, or bolwes cut of, before they be set againe, or else they will hardly prosper. If the trees be great, hauing great braunches or bolwes, whē ye shall digge them vp, ye must disbranch them afore ye set them againe, for when trees shall be thus proined, they shall bring great Cions from their rootes, which shall be frank & good to replant, or set in other places, and shall haue also good braunches & rootes, so that after it shall not neede to graffe them any more, but shall continue one after an other to bee free and good.

How to couch the rootes when they are proyned

In setting your trees againe, if ye will dresse the rootes of such as ye haue proined, or cut of the braunches before, ye shall leaue all such small rootes which grow on the greate roots, and ye shall soplace those rootes in replanting againe not deepe in the earth, so that they may sone growe, and put forth Cions: which being well bred, ye may haue fruite so good as ỳ other afore mencioned, being of three or foure yeres growth, as afore is declared.

What trees to proine.

This way of proining is more harder for the great Chery (called Healmier) then for the Plum tree. Also it is very requisite and meete for those Cions or Trees, which be graft on the wilde sower Chery tree, to be proined also, for diuers and sondry causes.

Why the sower Chery dureth not so long, as the Healmier or great Cherie.

The wilde and sower Cherie, of his owne nature will not so long time endure, (as the great Healme Cherie) neither can haue sufficient sappe to nourish the Graffes, as the great Healme Cherie is graft, therefore when ye haue proined the braunches beneath, and the rootes also, sothat ye leaue rootes sufficient to nourish the Tree, then set him.

If ye cutte not of the vnder rootes, the Tree will pro-

fite

ſite more eaſier, & alſo lighter to be knowne, when they put forth Cions, from the roote of the ſame, the which ye may take hereafter.

To graffe one great Cherie vpon an other.

YE muſt haue reſpect vnto the Healme Cherie, which is Graft on the wilde Gomire (which is an other kinde of great Cherie) and whether you doe proine them or not, it is not materiall: for they dure a long time. But ye muſt ſee to take away the Cions, that doe grow from the roote of the wilde Gomire, or wilde Plum tree: becauſe they are of nature wilde, and doe drawe the ſappe from the ſaid tree.

Of deepe ſetting or ſhalow.

TO ſet your ſtockes or trees ſomewhat deeper on the high grounds, then in the valleies, becauſe the Sunne (in ſommer) ſhall not drye the roote: and in the low ground more ſhallow, becauſe the water in Winter ſhall not drowne or annoy the rootes. Some doe marke the ſtock in taking it vp, and to ſet him againe the ſame way, becauſe he will not alter his nature: ſo likewiſe the graffes in graffing.

The fourth Chapter doeth ſhew how to ſet other trees which come of wilde Cions, pricked in the earth without rootes: & alſo of proining the meaner Cions.

Trees take roote prickt of braunches.

THere be certaine which take roote, being pricked of braunches proined of other Trees, which be, the Mulberie, the Figge Tree, the Quince tree, the ſeruice Tree, the Pomgranad tree, the Apple Tree, the Damſon tree, & diuers ſortes of other plum trees, as ye Plum tree of Paradiſe. &c.

How one ought to ſet them.

For

FOr to set these sorts of Trées, ye must cut of the Cions, twigges or boughes, betwixt Alhallowtide & Christmas, not lightly after. Ye shall chose them which be as great as a little staffe or more, and loke whereas ye can finde them faire, smoth, and straight, and full of sappe withall, growing of yong trées, as of the age of thrée or foure yéeres growth, or there abouts, and loke that ye take them so from the trée with a broad Chisell, that ye breake not or lose any part of the barke thereof, more then halfe a foote beneath, neither of one side or other: then proyne or cut of the braunches, and pricke them one foote deepe in the earth, well digged & ordered before.

How to bynde them that be weake.

THose Plants which be slender, ye must proyne or cut of the branches, then bynde them to some stake or such like to be set in good earth, and well medled with good dung, and also to be well and deepely digged, and to bee set in a moyst place, or else to be well watred in Sommer.

How one ought to digge the earth, for to set them in.

AND when that ye would set them in the earth, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dung it well throughout a large foote deepe in the earth. And when as ye will set them euerie one in his place made (before) with a crow of Iron, and for to make them take roote the better, ye shall put with your Plants, or watred Otes, or Barley, and so ye shall let them grow the space of thrée or foure yéeres, or when they shall be well braunched, then ye may remoue them, and if ye breake of the olde stubbie roote and set them lower, they will last a long time the more. If some of those Plants do chance to put forth Cions from the roote, & being so rooted, ye must plucke them vp though they be tender, and set them in other places.

Of Cions without rootes.

If

IF that the saide Plants haue Cions without rootes, but which come from the tree roote beneath, then cut them not of till they be of two or three yeares growth, by that time they will gather of rootes to be replanted in other places.

To plant the Figge tree.

THe saide Plants taken of Figge trees graffed, be the best, We may likewise take other sorts of Figge trees, & graffe one vpon the other, for like as vpon the wilde trees do come the Pepins, euen so the Figge, but not so soone to prosper & growe.

How to set Quences.

LIkewise the nature of Quinces is to spring, if they be pricked (as afore said) in the earth, but some tymes I haue graffed with great difficultie (saith mine Author) vpon a white Thorne, and it hath taken and borne fruite to looke on, faire, but in taste more weaker then the other.

The way to set Mulberies.

THere is also an other way to set Mulberies as foloweth, which is, if you doe cut in Winter certaine great Mulberie bowes or stockes, asunder in ỹ bodie (with a saw) in troncheons a foot long or more, thē ye shall make a great furrow in good earth well & deepe, so that ye may couer well againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a foot one from an other, then couer them againe, that the earth may be aboue those endes, three or foure fingers high, so let them remaine, and water them (in sommer) if need be some tymes, and clense them from all hurtfull weedes & rootes.

Note one of the same.

THat then within a space of time after, the sayd troncheons will put forth Cions, the which when they be somewhat sprigged, hauing two or three small twigges, then ye may transplant or remoue them where ye list, but leaue your troncheons still in the earth, for they will put forth many motions, the which if they shall haue scantie of roote,

then dunge your troncheons within with good earth, & likewise aboue also, and they shall doe well.

The time meete to cut Cions.

YE shall vnderstand that all trées the which commonly do put forth Cions, if ye cut them in Winter, they wil put forth and spring more abundantly, for then they be all good to set and plant.

To set Bush trees, or Goseberies, or small Raisons.

THere be many other kinde of Bush trées, which wil grow of Cions pricked in the ground, as ỳ Goseberie trée, the small Reison trée, the Barberie trée, the Black thorne trée, these with many others, to be planted in Winter, wil grow without rootes: ye must also proine them & they will take well enough: so likewise ye may prick (in March) of Oziars in moyst grounds, and they will grow, & serue to many purposes for your garden.

The fift Chapter treateth of foure maner of Graffings.

IT is to be vnderstood that there be many waies of Graffings, whereof I haue here onely put foure sorts, the which be good, both sure and wel proued, & easie to doe, the which ye may vse well in two parts of the yére & more, for I haue (saith hée) grafted in our house, in euerie moneth, except October & November, & they haue taken well, which I haue (saith he) in the Winter begunne to graffe, & in the Sommer graft in the Scutchine or shield according to the time, forward or slow: for certain trees, specially yong faire cions haue enough or more of their sappe vnto midde August, the others some had at Midsommer before.

The first way to graffe all sorts of trees.

AND first of all it is to be noted, that all sorts of franke Trées, as also wilde Trées of nature, may be Graft with

with graffes, & in the Scutchine, and both doe well take, but ſpecially thoſe trees which be of like nature: therefor it is better ſo to graffe. Howbeit they may well grow & take of other ſorts of trees, but certaine trees be not ſo good, nor will proſper ſo well in the ende.

How to graffe Apple trees, Peare trees, Quince trees, and Medler trees.

They graffe the Peare graffe, on other Peare ſtockes, & Apple, vpon Apple ſtocke, Crabbe or Wylding ſtocke, the Quince and Medler, vpon the white Thorne, but moſt commonly they vſe to graffe one Apple vpon an other, and both Peares and Quinces, they graffe on Hawthorne and Crab ſtocke. An other kinde of fruit called in French, Saulfey, they vſe to graffe on the Willow ſtock, the maner thereof is hard to doe, which I haue not ſeene, therefore I will let paſſe at this preſent.

The graffing of great Cheries.

They graffe the great Cherie, called in French Heaulmiers, vpon the Crabbe ſtocke, and an other long Cherie called Guyniers vpon the wilde or ſower Cherie tree, & likewiſe one Cherie vpon an other.

To graffe Medlers.

The Piſple or Medlar, they may be graffed on other Medlars, or on white Thorne, the Quince is graffed on the white or blacke Thorne, and they doe proſper well. I haue graffed (ſaith he) the Quince vppon a wilde Peare ſtocke, & it hath taken and borne fruite well & good, but they will not long endure. I beleeue (ſaith he) it was becauſe ỳ graffe was not able enough to draw the ſap from the Peare ſtock. Some graffe the Medlar on the Quince, to be great. And it is to be noted, although the ſtocke and the graffe bee of contrarie natures: yet notwithſtanding, neither the Graffe nor Scutchin, ſhall take any part of the nature of the wild ſtock ſo graffed, though it be Peare, Apple, or Quince, which is contrarie againſt many which haue written, that if ye graffe the Medlar vpon ỳ Quince tree, they ſhalbe without ſtones,

which is abusion and mockerie. For I haue (saith he) proued the contrarie my selfe.

Of diuers kindes of graffes.

IT is very true, that one may set a tree, which shall beare diuers sorts of fruit at once, if he be graffed with diuers kinde of graffes, as the blacke, white, & greene Cherie togethers, and also Apples of other trees, as Apples & Peares togethers, and in the Scutchion (ye may graffe) likewise of diuers kindes also, as on Peares, Abricotes, and Plums together, and of others also.

Of the graffing the Figge.

YE may graffe the Figge Tree vpon the Peach tree or Abrycote, but leaue a branch on the stocke, and there must be according for the space of yeares, for the one shall change sooner then the other. All trees aboue said, doe take very well being graffed one with the other. And I haue not knowne, or found of any others, howbeit (saith he) I haue curiously sought and proued, because they saye one may graffe on Colewoorts, or on Elmes, the which I thinke are but iestes.

Of the great Abricotes.

THe great Abricote they graffe in Sommer, in the Scutchion or shield, in the sappe or barke of the lesser Abricot, and be graffed on Peach trees, Figge trees, & principally on Damson or Plum trees, for ther they wil prosper the better.

Of the Seruice tree.

OF the Seruice tree, they say and write, that they may hardly be graft on other seruice Trees, either one Apple trees, Peare, or Quince trees: and I beleeue this to be verie hard to doe, for I haue tried (saith he) & they wold not proue.

The setting of Seruices.

THerefore it is much better to set them of curnells, as it is aforesaide, as also in the second Chapter of the Planting of eions, or other great trees, which must be cut in winter, as such as shall be most meete for that purpose.

Trees which be very hard to be graffed, in the shield or foutchion.

All

ALL other maner of trées aforesayd, doe take very well to be grafted with Cions, and also in the shield, except Abricotes on Peaches, Almonds, Percigniers, the Peach trée doe take hardly to be grafted, but in the shield in Sommer, as shalbe more largely hereafter declared. As for the Almond, Percigniers and Peaches, ye may better set them of Curnells and Nuttes, whereby they shall the soner come to perfection to be grafted.

How a man ought to consider those trees, which be commonly charged with fruit.

YE shall understand, that in the beginning of grafting, ye must consider what sortes of Trées, doe most charge the stocke with braunch and fruit, or that doe loue the countrie or ground, whereas you intend to plant or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundance of fruit, then to haue very few or none good.

Of trees whereon to choose your graffes.

OF such Trées as ye will gather your graffes to graffe with, ye must take them at the endes of the principall branches, which be also faire and greatest of Sappe, hauing two or three fingers length of the olde wood, with the new, and those Cions which of eyes somewhat nigh together, are the best, for those which be long, or farre one from an other, be not so good for to bring fruit.

The Cions toward the East are best.

YE shall understande, that those Cions which doe grow on the East, or Orient part of the Trée, are best: ye must not lightly gather of the euill and slender graffes, which grow in ỳ middest of the trées, nor any graffes which doe grow within on the branches, or that do spring from the stock of the trée, nor yet graffes which be on very old trées, for thereby ye shall not lightly profit to any purpose.

To choose your tree for graffes.

AND when the trées whereas you intend to gather your graffes, be small & yong, as of fiue or sixe yéres growth, doe not take of the highest graffe therof, nor the greatest, er-

cept it be of a ſmall Tree of two or three yeres, the which commonly hath too much of toppe or wood, otherwiſe not, for you ſhall but marre your graffing.

How to keepe graffes a long time.

YE may kéepe graffes a long time good, as from Alhallowtide (ſo that the leaues be fallen) vnto the time of Graffing, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe a foot déep therein, and ſo that none of them do appeare without ỳ earth.

How to keepe graffes before they are budded.

YE ſhall not gather them, except ye haue great néede, vntill Chriſtmas or there abouts, and put them not in the ground nigh any walles, for feare of Moles, Mice, & water, marring the place and graffes. It ſhalbe good to kéepe graffes in the earth before they begin to bud, when that ye will graffe betwirt the barke & the Tree, and when the trées begin to enter into their ſappe.

How one ought to begin to graffe.

YE may well beginne to graffe (in cleauing the ſtocke) at Chriſtmas, or before, according to the coldneſſe of ỳ time, and principally the Realme or great Cherie, Peares, Mardens, or forward fruit of Apples: and for Medlars it is good to tary vntil ỳ ende of Januarie & Februarie, vntil March, or vntil ſuch time as ye ſhall ſée trées begin to bud or ſpring.

When it is good graffing the wilde ſtockes.

IN the Spring time it is good Graffing of wilde ſtockes, (which be great) betwirt the barke and the tree, ſuch ſtocks as to be of lateward ſpring, and kept in the earth before. The Damſon or Plum tarieth longeſt to be Graft: for they do not ſhew or put forth ſap, ſo ſone as the others.

Marke if the tree be forward or not.

YE ought to conſider alwaies, whether the trée be forward or not, or to be graffed ſone or lateward, and to giue him alſo a graffe of ỳ like haſt or ſlowneſſe: euen ſo ye muſt marke the tyme, whether it be ſlow or forward.

When

When one will graffe, what neceſſaries he ought to be furniſhed withall.

WHenſoeuer ye goe to graffing, ſée ye be firſt furniſhed with graffes, clay & moſſe, clothes or barkes of ſallow to binde likewiſe withall Alſo ye muſt haue a ſmall Saw, and a ſharpe knife, to cleaue and cut graffes withall. But it were much better if ye ſhould cut your graffes with a great penknife or ſome other like ſharpe knife, hauing alſo a ſmall wedge of hard wood, or of Iron, with a hoked knife, and alſo a ſmall Mallet. And your wilde ſtockes muſt be well roted before ye doe graffe them: & be not ſo quicke to deceiue your ſelues, as thoſe which doe graffe and plant all at one time, yet they ſhall not profit ſo wel, for where the wild ſtock hath not ſubſtance in him ſelfe, much leſſe to giue vnto the other graffes, for when a man thinkes ſometimes to forward him ſelfe, he doth hinder himſelfe.

Of graffes not proſpering the firſt yeere.

YE ſhall vnderſtand, that very hardly your graffes ſhall proſper after if they doe not profit or proſper well in the firſt yære, for whenſoeuer (in the firſt yære) they profit well, it were better to graffe them ſomewhat lower then to let them ſo remaine and grow.

For to graffe well and ſound.

AND for the beſt vnderſtanding of Graffing in the cleft, ye ſhall firſt cut away all the ſmall Cions about the bodie of the ſtocke beneath, and before ye begin to cleaue your ſtocke, dreſſe and cut your graffes ſomewhat thicke readie, then cleaue your ſtocke, and as the cleft is ſmall or great (if néede be) part it ſmoth within, thē cut your inciſion of your graffes accordingly, and ſet them in the clefts as euen & as cloſe as ye can poſſible.

How to trim your graffes.

YE may graffe your Graffes full as long as two or thrée trunchions or cut Graffes, which ye may lykewiſe graffe withall verie well, and be as good as thoſe which

which doe come of olde wood, and often times better, as to graffe a bough, for often it so happeneth, a man shall finde of Mylettes or eyes harde by the olde slender wood, yet better it were to cut them of with the olde wood, and chose a better and faire place at some other eye in the same graffe, and to make your incision there vnder, as aforesayde, and cut your graffes in making the incision on the one side narrow, and on the other side broad, and the inner side thinne, and the out side thicke, because the outside (of your Graffe) must ioyne within the cleft, with the sappe of barke of the wilde stocke, and it shall so be set in. See also that ye cut it smoth as your clefts are in the stocke, in ioyning at euery place both euen and close, and especially the ioynts or corners of the graffes on the head of the stock, which must be well and cleane pared before, and then set fast thereon.

How to cut graffes for Cheries and Plumes.

IT is not much requisite in ỳ Realme cherie, for to ioyne the Graffes (in the stocke) wholy throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the graffes of great cheries, Damsons, or Plummes, so thinne and plaine as ye may other graffes, for these sorte haue a more greater sappe or pithe within, the which ye must alwaies take heede in cutting it to nighe on the one side, or on the other, but at the ende thereof chiefly, to be thinne cut and flat.

Note also.

AND yet if the saide incision be more straighter & closer on the one side then on the other side, part it where it is most mete, and where it is to straight, open it with a wedge of Iron, and put in a wedge of he same wood aboue in the cleft, and thus may ye moderate your graffes as ye shall see cause.

How in graffing to take heede that the barke doe not rise.

IN all kinde of cutting your graffes, take heede to the barke of your graffes, that it doe not rise (from the wood) on no side thereof, and specially on the outside, therfore ye shal leaue it

it more thicker then the inner ryne: Also ye muſt take heede when as the ſtockes doe wreath in cleauing, ye may ioyne the graffe therein accordingly: the beſt remedie therefore is to cut it ſmooth within, that the graffe may ioyne the better: ye ſhall alſo vnto the moſt greateſt ſtockes, chooſe for them the moſt greateſt graffes.

How to cut your ſtocke.

HOw much the more your ſtocke is thin & ſlender, ſo much more ye ought to cut him lower, and if your ſtocke be as great as your finger, or there abouts, ye may cut him a foote or halfe a foote from the earth, and digge him about, & dunge him with Goates dung, to helpe him withall, and graffe him but with one graffe or Cion.

If the wilde ſtocke be great and ſlender.

IF your wilde ſtock be great, or as bigge as a good ſtaffe, ye ſhall cut him round of, a foote or there abouts aboue the earth, then ſet in two good graffes in the head or cleft therof.

Trees as great as ones arme.

AND when your ſtocke is as great as your arme, ye ſhall ſaw him cleane of & round, three or foure foote, or there abouts from the earth, for to defend him, and ſet in the head three graffes, two in the cleft, and one betwirt the barke and the tree, on that ſide which ye may haue moſt ſpace.

Great trees as big as your legge.

IF the ſtocke be as bigge as your legge, or thereabouts, ye ſhall ſaw him faire and cleane of, foure or fiue foote high from the earth, and cleaue him a croſſe (if ye will) and ſet in foure graffes in the clefts thereof, or elſe one cleft onely, & ſet two graffes in both the ſides therof, & other two graffes betwirt the barke and the tree.

When the graffes be pinched with the ſtocke.

YE must for the better vnderstanding, marke to graffe betwirt the barke and the tree, for when the sappe is full in the wood of wilde stocks being great, then they doe commonly pinch or wring the graffes too sore, if ye doe not put a small wedge of greene wood in the cleft thereof, to helpe them withall against such daunger.

How ye ought to cleaue your stockes.

WHen soeuer ye shall cleaue your wilde stocks, take heed that ye cleaue them not in the middest of the hart or pith, but a little on the one side, which ye shall thinke good.

How to graffe the branch of great trees.

WHen soeuer ye would graffe great trées, as great as your thigh, or greater, it were much better to graffe onely the branches thereof, then the stocke or bodie, for the stocke will rotte before the graffes shall couer the head.

How to cut branches olde and great.

BVt if the braunches be to rude, & without order (the best shall be) to cut them all of, & within three or foure yéres after they will bring faire new Cions againe, & then it shall be best to graffe them, and cut of all the superfluous and ill branches thereof.

How ye ought to bynde your graffes throughout for feare of windes.

AND when your graffes shall be growne, ye must binde them, for feare of shaking of the winde, and if the tree be free and good of him selfe, let the Cions grow still, & ye may graffe any part or branch ye will in the cleft, or betwirt the barke and the tree, either in the Scutchion, & if your barke be faire and lose.

To set many graffes in one cleft.

WHen ye will put many graffes in one cleft, see that one incision (of your graffe) bee as large as the other, not to be put into the cleft so slightly and rashly, and that one side thereof be not more open then the other,

and

and that theſe graffes be all of one length: it ſhal ſuffice alſo, if they haue three eyes on eth graffe without ỹ ioynt ther of.

How to ſaw your ſtock before ye leaue him.

IN ſawing your ſtocke, ſe that ye teare not the barke about the head thereof, then cleane his head with a long ſharpe knife, or ſuch like, and knocke your wedge in the middeſt thereof, (then pare him on the head round about) & knock your wedge in ſo deep til it open meet for your graffes but not ſo wide, then holding in one hand your graffe & in the other hand your ſtocke, ſette your graffe in cloſe, barke to barke, and lette your wedge be great aboue at the head, that ye may knock him out faire and eaſely againe.

If the ſtocke cleaue to much, or the barke doe open.

IF the ſtock doe cleaue to much, or open the barke with the wood to lowe, then ſoftly open your ſtocke with your wedge, and ſe if your incilion of your graffe, be all meete & iuſt, according to the cleft, if not, make it vntil it be meete, or elſe ſaw him of lower.

How graffes neuer lightly take.

ABoue all things ye muſt conſider the meeting of the two ſappes, betwixt the graffe & the wilde ſtocke, which muſt be ſet in iuſt one with an other: for ye ſhall vnderſtand, if they doe not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, being euen ſet, they ſhall neuer take together, for there is nothing onely to ioyne their increaſe, but the ſappe, recounting the one againſt the other.

How to ſet the graffes right in the cleft.

WHen the barke of the ſtocke, is more thicker then the graffe, ye muſt take good heede, of the ſetting in of the graffe in the cleft, to the ende that his ſap may ioyne right with the ſap of the ſtock, on the inſide, & ye ought likewiſe to conſider of the ſap of the ſtock; if he doe ſurmount ỹ graffes on the out ſides of the cleft to much or not.

Of ſetting in the Graffes.

ALso ye muſt take good heede, that the graffes be well and cleane ſet in, and ioyne cloſe vpon the head of the ſtocke, Likewiſe then the inciſion which is ſet in the cleft, doe ioyne very wel within on both ſides, not to ioyne ſo euen, but ſome times it may doe ſeruice, when as the Graffes doe draw to much from the ſtocke, or the ſtocke alſo on the Graffes doe put forth.

Note alſo.

AND therefore, when the ſtock is rightly clouen, there is no daunger in cutting the inciſion of the graffe, but a little ſtraight rebated to the ende thereof, that the ſappe may ioyne one with the other, the better and cloſer together.

How ye ought to draw out your wedge.

WHen your graffes ſhalbe well ioyned with the ſtock, draw your wedge faire & ſoftly forth, for feare of diſplacing your graffes, ye may leaue within the cleft a ſmall wedge of ſuch greene wood as is aforeſaid, and ye ſhall cut it of cloſe by the head of your ſtock, and ſo couer it with a barke as followeth.

To couer your clefts on the head.

WHen your wedge is drawen forth, put a greene pill of thick barke of Willow, Crabbe, or Apple, vppon your clefts of the ſtock, y nothing may fall betweene: then couer all about the clefts on the ſtock head, two fingers thick with good clay, or nigh about that thickneſſe, that no Winde nor raine may enter. Then couer it round with good Moſſe, and then wreath it ouer with clothes, or pilles of willow, Brier, or Oziars, or ſuch like, then binde them faſt, and ſtick certaine long pricks on the graffes head emongſt your Cions, to defend them from the Crowes, Jayes, or ſuch like.

How ye ought to ſee to the binding of your Craffes.

BVt alwaies take good heede to the binding of your heads that they warp ſlack, or ſhagge, neither on the one ſide or other, but remaine faſt vpon the clay, which clay remaines faſt

faſt (likewiſe on the ſtock head) vnder the binding thereof, wherefore the ſaid clay muſt be moderated in ſuch ſorte as foloweth.

How you ought to temper your clay.

THE beſt way is therefore, to try your clay betwirt your hands, for ſtones and ſuch like, and ſo to temper it as ye ſhall think good, if ſo it require of moiſtneſſe or drieneſſe, and to temper it with the haire of beaſtes: for when it dryeth, it holdeth not (otherwiſe) ſo well on the ſtock, or if ye knead of Moſſe therewith, or mingle Paye thin therewith: ſome doe iudge, ỹ the Moſſe doeth make the trées mollie. But I think (ſaith he) that commeth of the diſpoſition of places.

To buſh your graffe heads.

WHen ye ſhall binde or wrap your Graffe heads with band, take ſmall thornes, and binde them within, for to defend your graffes from Kites, or Crowes, or other danger of other fowles, or prick of ſharp white ſticks thereon.

The ſecond way to graffe high branches on trees.

THE ſecond maner to Graffe, is ſtrange enough to many: This kinde of Graffing is on the toppes of branches of Trées, which thing to make thẽ grow lightly, is not ſo ſone obtained: wherefoeuer they be Graffed, they doe onely require a faire yong wood, a great Cion or twigge, growing higheſt in the trée toppe, which Cions ye ſhall chooſe to graffe on, of many ſorts of fruits if ye will, or as ye ſhal think good, which order foloweth.

TAke graffes of other ſorts of trées, which ye would graff in the top therof, then mount to the top of the trée which ye would graffe, and cut of the tops of all ſuch branches, or as many as ye would graffe on, & if they be greater thẽ the graffes, which ye would graffe, ye ſhal cut & graffe thẽ lower as ye do ỹ final wild ſtock afore ſaid. But if ỹ Cions ỹ you cut

bee as great as your graffe that you graffe on, ye shall cut them lower betwixt ỳ olde wood & the new, or a little more higher, or lower: then cleaue a little, and chose your graffes in the like sort, which ye would plant, wherof ye shall make the incision short, with the barke on both sides like, and as thick on the one side as the other, and set so iust in the cleft, that the barke may be euen and close, as well aboue as beneath, on the one side as the other, and so binde him as is aforesaide. It shall suffice that euery graffe haue an oylet, or eye, or two at the most, without the ioynt, for to leaue them too long it shall not be good, and ye must dresse it with Claye and Mosse, and binde it, as is aforesaid. And likewise ye may Graffe these, as ye doe the little wilde stockes, which should be as great as your graffes, & to graffe them, as ye doe those with Sap like on both sides, but then ye must graffe them in the earth, as three fingers of, or there abouts.

The maner of Graffing, is of Graffes which may be set betwixt the barke and the Tree.

To graffe betwixt the barke and the Tree.

This maner of Graffing is good, when Trées doe begin to enter into their Sap, which is, about the ende of Februarry, vnto the ende of Aprill, & specially on great wild stocks which be hard to cleaue, ye may set in foure or fiue graffes in the head thereof, which graffes ought to be gathered before, and kept close in the earth till then, for by that tyme aforesaid, ye shall scantly finde a trée, but that he doth put forth or budde, as the Apple called Capendu, or such like.

Ye must therefore saw these wilde stockes more charily, and more higher, so they be great, and then cutte the

Graffes

Graffes, which ye would set together, so as you would sette them vpon the wilde stocke that is cleft, as is afore rehearsed. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long, nor so thicke, and the barke a little at the ende thereof must be taken away, and made in maner as a Launcet of Iron, and as thick on the one side as the other.

How to dresse the head, to place the graffes betwixt the barke and the tree.

AND when your graffes be readie cut, then shall ye cleuse the head of your stocke, and pare it with a sharpe knife, round about the barke thereof, to the ende your graffes may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharpe pointed knife, and thrust it downe betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therein to the hard ioynt: and see that it doe sit close vpon the stock head.

How to couer the head of your stock.

WHen as ye haue set in your graffes, ye must then couer it well about with good tough Clay and Mosse, as is saide of the others, and then ye must incontinent enuiron or compasse your head with small thornie bushes, & bind them fast thereon all about, for feare of great byrdes, & likewise the winde.

Of the maner and graffing in the Shield or Scutchion.

THe fourth maner to graffe, which is the last, is to graffe in the Scutchion, in ỳ sappe, in Sommer, from about the ende of the moneth of May, vntill August, when as trées be yet strong in sappe and leaues, for other waies it cannot be done, the best time is in June and July, so it is some yéres when the time is very drye, that some Trées doe hold their sappe very long, therefore ye must tarie till it returne.

For to graffe in Sommer so long as the trees be full leaued.

For

FOr to begin this maner of grafting wel, ye muſt in Sommer when the trées be almoſt full of ſappe, & when they haue ſprong forth of new ſhootes being ſomewhat hardned, then ſhall ye take a braunch thereof in the toppe of the tre, the which ye will haue graffed, and chooſe the higheſt and the principalleſt braunches, without cutting it from ỹ old wood, and chooſe thereof the principalleſt oylet or eye, or budding place, of each branch one, with which oylet or eye, ye ſhall begin to graffe as foloweth.

The bigge Cions are beſt to graffe.

PRincipally ye muſt vnderſtand, that the ſmalleſt & naughtie oylettes or buddes of the ſaid Cions be not ſo good to graffe, therefore chooſe the greateſt & beſt ye can finde, firſt cut of the leafe hard by the oylet, then ye ſhall trench or cut (the length of a barley corne) beneath the oylet round about the barke, hard to the wood, and ſo likewiſe aboue: then with a ſharpe point of a knife, ſlyt it downe halfe an ynch beſide the oylet or budde, and with the point of a ſharpe knife ſoftly rayſe the ſaid ſhield or Scutchion round about, with the oylet in the middeſt, & all the ſappe belonging therevnto.

How to take of the ſhield from the wood.

AND for the better raiſing the ſaid ſhield or Scutchion from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, & then ſlyt him downe, without cutting any part of the wood within, ye muſt then raiſe the ſide next you that is ſlyt, and then take the ſame ſhield betwixt your finger and thumb, & pluck or rayſe it ſoftly of, without breaking or bruſing any part thereof, & in the opening or plucking it of, hold it with your finger hard to the wood, to the ende the ſappe of the oylet may remaine in the ſhield, for if it goe of (in plucking it) from the barkes, and ſticke to the wood, your Scutchions is nothing worth.

To know your Scutchion or ſhield when he is good or bad.

And

AND for the more easier understanding, if it be good or bad, when it is taken from the wood, looke with in the said shield, and if ye shal see it cracke, or open within, then it is of no value, for the chiefe sappe doth yet remaine behind with the wood, which should be in the shield, and therefore ye must chose and cut an other shield, which must be good and sound, as aforesaide, and when your Scutchion shall be well taken of from the wood, then hold it drie by the oylet or eye betwirt your lippes, vntill ye haue cut and taken of the barke from the other Cion or branch, and set him in that place, & looke that ye doe not foule or wet it in your mouth.

Of yong trees to graffe on.

BVt ye must graffe on such trees, as be from the bignesse of your little finger, vnto as great as your arme, hauing their barke thinne & slender, for great trees commonly haue their barke hard & thicke, which ye cannot well graffe this way, except they haue some braches with a thin smoth bark, meete for this way to be done.

How to set or place your shield.

YE must quickly cut of round the barke of the tree that ye will graffe on, a little more longer then the shield that ye set on, because it may ioyne the sooner & easier, but take heede that in cutting of the barke, ye cut not the wood within.

Note also.

AFter the incision once done, ye must then couer both the sides or endes well and softly withall, with a little bone or horne, made in maner like a thinne skinne, which ye shall lay it all ouer the ioynts or closings of the said shield, somewhat longer and larger, but take heede for hurting or crushing the barke thereof.

How to lift vp the barke, and to set your shield on.

This done, take your shield or Scutchion, by the oylet or eye that he hath, and open him faire & softly by the two sides, & put them straight waie on the other trée, wheras the barke is taken of, and ioyne him close barke to barke thereon, then plaine it softly aboue & at both the endes with the thin bone, & that they ioyne aboue & beneath barke to barke, so that he may sede well the branch of that trée.

How to binde on your shield.

This done, ye must haue a wreath of good Hempe, to binde the said shield on his place: the maner to binde it is this, ye shall make a wreath of Hempe together as great as a Goose quill, or there abouts, or according to the bignesse or smalnesse of your trée: then take your Hempe in the midst, ỳ the one halfe may serue for the vpper halfe of the shielde, in winding & crolling (with ỳ Hemp) the said shield on ỳ branch of the trée, but see that ye binde it not to straight, for it shall let him from taking or springing, & likewise their sappe can not easily come or passe from the one to the other: and see also that wet come not to your shield, nor likewise ỳ Hemp that ye binde it withall. Ye shall beginne to binde your Scutchion first behinde in the middest of your shield, in comming still lower and lower, & so recouer vnder the oylet & taile of your shield, binding it nigh togethers, without recouering of the said oylet, then ye shall returne againe vpward, in binding it backward to the middest where ye began. Then take the other part of the Hempe, and binde so likewise the vpper part of your shield, & encrease your Hempe as ye shall need, & so returne againe backward, & ye shall binde it so, till the fruits or clefts be couered (both aboue & beneath) with your sayde Hempe, except the oylet & his taile, the which ye must not couer, for that taile will shed apart, if the shield doe take.

On one tree ye may graffe or put two or three shieldes.

Ye

YE may very well if ye will, on euery trée graffe two or three ſhields, but ſée that one be not right againſt an other, nor yet of the one ſide of the Trée, let your ſhieldes ſo remaine bound on the trées, one moneth or more, after they be graffed, & the greater the trée is, the longer to remaine, & the ſmaller the leſſer time.

The time to vnbind your ſhield.

AND then after one moneth, or fiue weékes paſt, ye muſt vnbinde the ſhield, or at the leaſt cut the Hemp behind the Trée, and let it ſo remaine vnto ỹ winter nert folowing, & then about the month of March, or Aprill if ye will, or when ye ſhall ſée the ſap of the ſhield put forth, then cut the branch aboue the ſhield, three fingers all about all of.

How to cut and gouerne the branches, graffed on the trees.

THen in the nert yéere after that the Cions ſhall be well ſtrengthened, & when they doe begin to ſpring, then ſhall ye cut them all hard of, by the ſhield aboue, for if ye had cut them ſo nigh in the firſt yéere, when they begin firſt to ſpring or bud, it ſhould greatly hinder them againſt their increaſe of growing: alſo when thoſe Cions ſhall put forth a fayre wood, ye muſt binde and ſtaye them in the middeſt, faire and gently with ſmall wands, or ſuch like, that the wind & weather hurt them not. And after this maner of graffing, is practiſed in the ſhield or ſcutchion, which way ye may eaſily graffe the white Roſe on the Read: & likewiſe ye may haue Roſes of diuers coulours & ſorts, vpon one branch or rote. This I thought ſufficient & meete to declare, of this kinde of graffing at this preſent.

The ſixt Chapter is of tranſplanting or altering of Trees.

The ſoner ye tranſplant or ſet them, it ſhall be the better.

YE ought to tranſplãt or ſet your trées from Alhallowtide vnto March, and the ſoner the better, for as ſone as the leaues are fallen from the Trées, they be méete for to be planted, if it be not in a very cold or moiſt place, the which then it were beſt for to tarrie vnto Januarie, or Februarie: to plant in the froſt is not good.

To plant or ſet towards the South, or Sunnie place is beſt.

AFore ye doe pluck vp your trées for to plant them, if ye will marke the Southſide of ech trée, that when ye ſhall replant them, ye may ſet them againe as they ſtode before, which is the beſt way as ſome doe ſay. Alſo if ye kéepe them a certaine time, after they be taken out of the earth, before ye replant them againe, they will rather recouer ther in the earth, ſo they be not wet with raine, nor other wiſe, for that ſhall be more contrary to them, then ỹ great heat or drought.

How to cut the branches of trees, before they be ſet.

WHenſoeuer ye ſhall ſet or replant your trées, firſt ye muſt cut of the boughes, and ſpecially thoſe which are great branches, in ſuch ſort, that ye ſhal leaue ỹ ſmal twigs or ſprigs, on the ſtocks of your branch, which muſt be but a ſhaftment long, or ſomewhat more, or leſſe, according as the trée ſhall require, which ye doe ſet.

Apple trees commonly muſt be disbranched before they be replanted or ſet.

AND chiefely the Apple Trées, béeing Grafted or not Grafted, doe require to be diſbraunched béefore they be ſette againe, for they ſhall proſper thereby, much the

the better: the other ſorts of Trées may well paſſe vnbranched, if they haue not too great or large branches: and therefore it ſhall be good to tranſplant or ſet, as ſone after as the graffes are cloſed, on the head of the wilde ſtock, as for ſmall trées, which haue but one Cion or twigge, it néeds not to cut them aboue, when they be replanted or remoued.

All wilde ſtocks muſt be disbranched when they are replanted or ſet.

ALL wilde trées or ſtocks, which ye think for to graffe on, ye muſt firſt cut of all their branches before ye ſet them againe: alſo it ſhall be good, alwaies to take héede in replanting your trées, that ye doe ſet thē againe, in as good or better earth, then they were in before, and ſo euery Trée, according as his nature doeth require.

What trees loue the faire Sunne, what trees the colde aire.

COmmonly the moſt part of trées, doe loue the Sunne at None, and yet the South winde (or vent d'aual) is very contrary againſt their nature, & ſpecially the Almon trée, the Abricote, the Mulberie trée, the Figge trée, & the Pomgranade trée. Certain other trées there be which loue cold aire, as theſe: The Cheſtnut trée, the wilde & eager Cherie Trée, the Quince trée, and the Damſon or Plum trée, the Walnut loueth colde aire, and a ſtonie white groūd. Peare trées loue not greatly plaine places, they proſper well enough in places cloſed with walles, or high Hedges, & ſpecially the Peare called bon Chriſtien.

Of many ſorts and maners of trees, folowing their nature.

THE Damſon or Plum Trée doth loue a cold fat earth, & clay withal, the (Healme) great Cherie doth loue to be ſet or planted vpon Clay. The Pine trée loueth light earth, ſtonie & ſandie. The Medlar commeth well inough in all kind

of grounds, & doth not hinder his fruit, to be in the shadow & moist places. Hasel nut trees loue the place to be cold, leane, moist & sandie. Ye shal vnderstand, that euery kinde of fruitfull tree doth loue, & is more fruitfull in one place, then an other, as according vnto their nature. Neuertheleſſe, yet we ought to nourish them (all that we may) in the place where we set them in, in taking them fro the place & ground they were in. And ye must also consider when one doth plant thē, of the great & largest kinde of trees, that euery kinde of tree may prosper & grow, & it is to be considered also, if the trees haue commonly growne afore so large in ỳ ground or not, for in good earth, the trees may well prosper & grow, hauing a good space one from an other, more then if the ground were leane and naught.

How to place or set trees at large.

In this thing ye shall consider, ye must giue a competēt space, from one tree to an other, when as ye make the holes to set them in, not nigh, nor ỳ one tree touch an other. For a good tree plāted, or set well at large, it profiteth oftentimes more of fruit then three or foure trees, set to nigh together. The most greatest & largest trees commonly are Walnuts, & Chestnuts, if ye plant thē seuerally in rank, as they doe commonly grow vpon high waies, besids hedges & fields, they must be set xxvb. foote a sonder, one from an other, or there abouts, but if ye will plant many rankes in one place togethers, ye must set them the space of xlb. foote one from an other, or ther abouts, & so farre ye must set your ranks one from an other. For the Peare Trees and Apple Trees, and other sortes of Trees, which may be set of this largenesse one from the other, if ye doe plant onely in rankes by hedges in the fields, or otherwise, it shall be sufficient of xx. foote one from an other. But if ye will sette two ranckes vpon the sides of your great Alleis in gardens, which be of tenne or twelue foote broad, it shalbe then best to giue them more space, the one from the other in eche ranke, as about xxb. foote

also

alſo ye muſt not ſet your Trées right one againſt the other, but entermedling or betwéene euerie ſpace, as they may beſt grow at large, that if néede be, ye may plant of other ſmaller Trées betwéene, but ſée that ye ſet them not to thicke. If ye liſt to ſet or plant all your trées of one bigneſſe, as of yong trées like roddes, being Peare trées, or Apple trées, they muſt be ſet a good ſpace one from an other, as of twenty or thirty foote in ſquare, as to ſay, from one rancke to an other. For to plant or ſet of ſmaller trées, as Plum trées, and Apple trées, of the like bigneſſe, it ſhalbe ſufficient for them fouretéene or fifteéne foote ſpace, in quarters. But if ye will plant or ſet two rankes, in your Alleyes in Gardens, ye muſt deuiſe for to proportion it after the largeneſſe of your ſaide Alleyes. For to plant or ſet eager or ſower Cherie trées, this ſpace ſhalbe ſufficient inough the one from the other, that is, of x. or xii. foote, & therefore if you make of great or large Alleyes in your garden, as of x. foote wide, or ther abouts, they ſhall come well to paſſe, & ſhall be ſufficient to plant your trées, of ix. or x. foote ſpace: and for the other leſſer ſorts of trées, as of Quince trées, Figge trées, Nutte trées, and ſuch like, which be not commonly planted, but in one ranke together.

Ordering your Trees.

WHen that ye plant or ſet rankes, or euerie kinde of trées, together, ye ſhall ſet or plant ẏ moſt ſmalleſt towards the Sunne, and the greateſt in the ſhade, ẏ they may not annoy or hurt the ſmall, nor the ſmall the great. Alſo whenſoeuer ye wil plant or ſet of Peare trées, & Plum trées (in any place) ẏ one with an other, better it were to ſet the Plum trées next the Sunne, for the peares will dure better in the ſhade. Alſo ye muſt vnderſtãd, when ye ſet or plant any rancks of Trées together, ye muſt haue more ſpace betwixt your rankes and Trées, (then when ye ſette but one ranke) that they may haue rome ſufficient on euerie ſide.

Ye ſhall alſo ſcarſely ſette or plant Peare trées, or Apple Trées, or other great Trées, vppon dead or mollie barren ground

ground vnstirred, for they increase (thereon) to no purpose. But other lesser trées very well may grow, as Plum trées, and such like: now when all the said things aboue be considered, ye shall make your holes according to the space that shall be required of euerie trœ that ye shall plant or set, and also the place méete for the same so much as ye may conuenient, ye shall make your holes large enough, for ye must suppose the trœ ye doe set, hath not ỳ halfe of his rotes he shall haue hereafter, therefore ye must help him & giue him of good fat earth, (or dung) all about the rotes when as ye plant him. And if any of the same rotes be to long, and bruised or hurt, ye shall cut them cleane of a slope wise, so that the vpper side (of eche rote) so cut, may be longest in setting, & for the smal rotes which come forth all about thereof, ye may not cut them of as the great rotes.

How ye ought to enlarge the holes for your trees when ye plant them.

WHen as ye set the trées in the holes, ye must thē enlarge the rotes in placing them, & sée that they take all downewardes, without turning any rotes the ende vpward, and ye must not plant or set them to déepe in the earth, but as ye shall sée cause. It shall be sufficient for them to be planted or set (halfe a foote, or there abouts) in the earth, so that the earth be aboue all the rotes halfe a foote or more, if the place be not very burning and stonie.

Of dung and good earth, for your Plants and trees.

AND when as ye would replant or set, ye must haue of good fat earth or dung, well medled with a part of the same earth whereas ye toke your plants out of, with all the vpper crests of the earth, as thick as ye can haue it: the said earth which ye shall put about the rots, must not be put to nigh the rots, for doubt of the dung being laid to nigh, which will put the said rotes in a heate, but let it be well medled with the other earth, and well tempered in the holes, & the smallest and slenderest Cions that turnes vp among those rotes,

rotes, ye may plant therwith very well.

If ye haue wormes amongst the earth of your rootes.

IF there be wormes in the fat earth or dung, that ye put about your rotes, ye must medle it well also with ỹ dung of Oxen or Kine, or sleckt Sope ashes about the rote, which will make the wormes to dye, for otherwise they will hurt greatly the rotes.

To digge well the earth about the tree rootes.

ALso ye must digge well the earth, principally all round ouer the rotes, and more oftner if they be drye, then if they be wet, ye must not plant or set trées when it raineth, nor the earth to be very moyst about the rotes. The Trées that be planted or set in vallies, commonly prosper well by drought, & when it raineth, they that be on the hills are better by watering with droppes, then others, but if the place or ground be moist of nature, ye must plant or set your trées so deepe thereon.

The nature of places.

OF high and drye places, ye must plant or set your Trées a little more deeper, then in the vallies, & ye must not fill the holes in high places, so full as the other, to the ende that the raine may better moysten them.

Of good earth.

YE shall vnderstãd that of good earth, commonly commeth good fruit, but in certaine places (if that they might be suffered to grow) they would season the trée the better. Otherwise they shall not come to prose, nor yet haue a good taste.

With what ye ought to binde your trees.

WHensoeuer your trées shall be replanted or sette, ye must knocke in (by the rote) a stake, and bynde your trées thereto for feare of the winde: and when they do spring ye shall dresse them & binde them with bands that may not

breake, which bandes may be of strong soft hearbes, as Bulrushes or such like, or of olde linnen clouts, if the other be not strong enough, or else ye may binde them with Oziars, or such like, but for feare of fretting or hurting your trées.

The vii. Chapter is of medicining and keeping the trees when they are planted.

The first councell is, when your trees be but Plants (in drye weather) they must be watered.

THE yong trées which be newly planted, must somtimes (in Sommer) be watred when the time wareth drie, at the least the first yéere after they be planted or set. But as for other greater Trées which are well taken and rooted a good time, ye must digge them all ouer the rootes after Allhallowtide, and vncouer them foure or fiue foote compasse about the roote of the trée: and let them so lye vncouered vntill the latter ende of Winter. And if ye doe then meddle about eche trée of good fatte earth or dung, to heate and comfort the earth with all, it shall be good.

With what dung ye ought to dung your trees.

AND principally vnto Mosse trées, dung thē with Hogs dung medled with other earth of the same ground, & the dung of Oxen be next about the rootes, & ye shall also abate the Mosse of the Trées with a great knife of wood, or such like, so that ye hurt not the barke thereof.

When ye ought to vncouer your trees in Sommer.

IN the time of Sommer, when the earth is scantly halfe moist, it shall be good to digge at the foote of the Trées, all about on the roote, such as haue not bene vncouered in the winter before, and to meddle it with good fatte earth:

and

and so fill it againe, and they shall doe well.

When ye ought to cut or proine your trees.

AND if there be in your trees certain branches of superfluous wood, ye will cut of, tarry vntill the time of the entring in of the Sappe, that is, when they begin to budde, as in March & Aprill: Then cut of as ye shall see cause, all such superfluous branches hard by the tree, that thereby the other branches may prosper the better, for then they shal sooner close their sappe vpon the cut places therein the winter, which should not doe so well to cut them, as certaine doe teach, which haue not good experience. But for so much as in this time the trees be entring into the sap, as is aforesayde. Take heede therefore in cutting them of your great branches haskely, that through their great waight, they doe not cleaue or seperate the barke from the tree, in any part thereof.

How to cut your great branches, and when.

AND for the better remedie: First you shall cut ye same great branches, halfe a foote from the tree, & after to saw the rest cleane hard by ye bodie of the tree, then with a broad Chisell, cut all cleane & smoth vpon that place, then couer it with Dre dunge. Ye may also cut them well in Winter, so that ye leaue the Trunke or branch somewhat longer, so as ye may dresse & cut them againe in March & Aprill, as is before mencioned.

How ye ought to leaue these great branches cut.

OTher things here are to be shewed, of certaine grat and olde trees onely, which in cutting the great brãches ther of truncheon wise, doe renew againe, as Walnuts, Mulbery trees, Plum trees, Cherie trees, with others, which ye must dis brãch ye bowes therof, euen after Alhallowtide, or as soone as their leaues befalne of & likewise before they begin to enter

into Sappe.

Of Trees hauing great branches.

The sayd great branches, when ye shall dis branch them, ye shall so cut them of in such Truncheons, to lengthen the Tree, that the one may be longer then the other, ỹ when the Cions be growne good and long thereon, ye may graffe on thē againe as ye shall see cause, according as euery arme shall require.

Of barrennesse of trees, the time of cutting ill branches, & of vncouering the rootes.

SOmetimes a man hath certaine old trées, which be almost spent, as of the Peare trées, and Plum trées, & other great Trées, the which beare scant of fruit: but when as ye shall see some branches well charged therewith, then ye ought to cut of all the other ill branches and bowes, to the ende that those that remaine, may haue the more Sap to nourish their fruit, & also to vncouer their rootes after Allhallowtide, and to cleaue the most greatest rootes thereof (a foote from the tronk) and put into the said clefts, a thin slate of hard stone, there let it remaine, to the ende that the humour of the trée may enter out thereby, and at the ende of Winter, ye shall couer him againe, with as good and fat earth as ye can get, and let the stone alone.

Trees the which ye must help, or pluck vp by the rootes.

ALL sorts of Trées which spring Cions from the rootes, as Plum trées, all kinde of Cherie trées, and small Nut Trées, ye must help in plucking their Cions from the roots in Winter, as soone as conueniently ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For they doe greatly pluck downe and weaken the said trées, in drawing to them the substance of the earth.

What doth make a good Nutte.

But

BVt chiefely to plant theſe Cions, the beſt way is to lette them growe, and be nouriſhed two or three yeres from the rote, and then to tranſplant them, or ſet them in the winter, as is aforeſaid. The Cions which be taken from the ſote of the Haſell Trées, make good Nuttes, and to be of much ſtrength and vertue, when they are not ſuffered to growe too long from the rote, or ſote aforeſaid.

Trees eaten with beaſts, muſt be graffed againe.

WHen certaine graffes being well in ſappe, of three or foure yéres, or there abouts be broken, or greatly endamaged with beaſts, which haue broken thereof, it ſhall little profit to leaue thoſe graffes ſo, but it were better to cut them, and to graffe them higher, or lower then they were before. For the graffes ſhall take as well vpon the new as old Cion being graffed, as on the wilde ſtock: But it ſhall not ſo ſone cloſe, as vpon the wild ſtock head.

How your wilde ſtocks ought not haſtely to be remoued.

IN the beginning when ye haue graffed your graffes on the wild ſtocke, do not then haſtely pluck vp thoſe Cions, or wild ſtocks ſo graffed, vntill ye ſhall ſée the graffes put forth a new ſheute, ỹ which remaining ſtill, ye may graffe theron againe, ſo that your graffes in haſtie remouing, may chaunce to dye.

When ỹe cut of the naughtie Cions from the wood.

WHen your graffes on the ſtocks ſhall put forth of new wood, or a new ſheute, as of two or three ſote long, and if they put forth alſo of other ſmall ſuperfluous Cions (about the ſaid members or branches that ye would nouriſh) cut of all ſuch ill Cions, hard by the head, in the ſame yére they are graffed in, but not ſo long as the wood is in Sap, till the winter after.

How some times to cut the prin-pall members.

ALso it is good to cut some of the principall members or branches, in the first yeare, if they haue to many, & then againe, within two or three yeres after, when they shall be well sprong vp, and the graffes well closed on the head of the stocke: ye may trim & dresse them againe, in taking awaye the superfluous branches, if any there remaine, for it is sufficient inough to nourish a yong Tree, to leaue him one principall mẽber on the head, so that he may be one of those, that hath bene grafted on the Tree before, yea, and the tree shall be fairer and better in the ende, then if he had two or three branches, or precidence at the foote. But if the tree haue bene grafted with many great Cions, thẽ ye must leaue him more largely, according as ye shal see cause or nede, to recouer the clefts on the head of the said graffe or stock.

How to guide and gouerne the sayd trees.

WHen that your trees doe begin to spring, ye must order and see to them well, the space of three or foure yeres, or more, vntill they be well and strongly growne, in helping them aboue, in cutting the small twigges, and superfluous wood, vntill they be so high without branches, as a man, or more if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the principal branches, if nede be, with forkes or wands prickt right, & well about them at the foote, & to proine them, so that one branch doe not approch to nigh ỹ other, nor yet fret the one the other, when as they doe enlarge and grow, and ye must also cut of certaine branches in the tree, wher as they are to thick.

A kinde of sickneſſe in trees.

WHen certaine trees are sicke of the Gall, which is a kinde of sickneſſe that doth eate the barke, therefore ye must cut it, & take out all the same infection with a Chesill, or such like thing. This must be done at the ende

ende of Winter, thē put on that infected place of Ore dung, or Hogges dung, and binde it fast thereon with cloutes, and wrappe it with Wiars, so let it remaine a long time, till it shall recouer againe.

Trees which haue wormes in the barke

Of trées which haue wormes within their barks, is wher as ye shall sée a swelling or rising therein, therefore ye must cut or cleaue the said barke vnto the wood, to the ende the humor may also distill out thereat, and with a litle hoke ye must pluck or drawe out the said wormes, with all the rotten wood that ye can sée, then shall ye put vpon the said place, a plaister made of Ore dung, or Hogs dung medled & beaten with Sage, & a little of vnsleckt Lime, then let it be all well blend together, & wrap it on a cloth, & bind it fast & close theron so long as it will hold. The Lées of Wine shed or poured vpon the rootes of trées (the which be somewhat sick through the coldnesse of the earth) which lées doth them much good.

Snayles, Antes and wormes, doth marre Trees.

Also ye must take hēde of all maner of yong trées, & specially of those grafkes, the which many wormes & Flyes doe endomage & hurt in the time of Sommer, those are the Snailes, the Pismiares, or Ants: the field Snaile which hurteth also all other sorts of trees that be great, principally in the time that the Cuckow doth sing, & betwirt April & Midsomer, while they bée tender. There be little beasts called Sowes, which haue many legges, and some be of them grate, some blacke, & some hath a long sharpe snowt, which be very noysome, & great hurters of yong grafkes, & other yong trées also, for they cut of in eating the tender toppes (of the yong Cions) as long as ones finger.

How ye ought to take the said wormes.

For

For to take them wel, ye muſt take héede and watch in the heate of the day (your yong trées) and where ye ſhall ſée any, put your hand ſoftly vnderneath, without ſhaking the trée, for they wil ſodainly fall whē one thinks to take them: therefore ſo ſoone as you can (that they flye not away nor fal) take him (quickly on the Cion) with your other hand.

To keepe Antes from yong trees.

For to kéepe the yong trées from Snailes & Antes, it ſhall be good to take Aſhes & to mingle vnſleckt Lime, beaten in pouder therewith, then lay it all about the roote of ẏ trée, & when it raineth, they ſhall be beaten downe into the Aſhes & dye: but ye muſt renew your Aſhes after euery raine from time to time: alſo to kéepe them moyſt, ye muſt put certaine ſmall veſſells full of water, at the foote of your ſaide Trées, and alſo the Lées of Wine, to be ſpred on the ground there all abouts. For the beſt deſtroying of the ſmall Snails on trées, ye muſt take good héede in the Spring time before the trées be leaued, then if ye ſhall ſée as it were ſmall warts, knobbes or branches on the trées, the ſame will be Snails. Prouide to take them away faire & ſoftly, before they be ful cloſed, and take héede that ye hurt not the wood or barke of the ſaid Trée, as little as ye can, then burne thoſe branches on the earth, or all to tread them vnder your féete, & then if any doe remaine or renew, loke in the heat of the day, & if ye can ſée any, which will commonly be on the cleftes or forkes of the branches, and alſo vppon the branches lying lyke toftes or trapes together, then wrap your handes all ouer with olde clothes, (and binde of leaues beneath them, and aboue them (and with your two hands rub them downe therin, and ſtraight way fire it, if ye doe not quickly with diligence they will fall, and if they fall on the earth, ye can not lightly kill them, but they will renew againe: theſe kinde of wormes are noyſome Flyes which be very ſtrange, therefore take héede that they doe not caſt a certaine redeneſſe on

your

your face & bodie, for whereas there be many of them, they be daungerous: it is strange to tell of these kinde of Wormes, if ye come vnder or emong the Trées wheras be many, they will cast your face and hands, (your couered body, as your necke, breast & armes) full of small spotts, some redde, some black, some bleiwsh, which will so tingle & trouble you like Nettles, sometimes for a day, or a day and a night after: they be most on Plum trées, & Apple trees, nigh vnto moyst places, and ill ayres: yet neuerthelesse, by the grace of God there is no daunger (that I vnderstand) to be taken by them. Ye shall vnderstand, that if it be in the euening, or in the morning, when it raineth, they will remaine about the grafting place of the trée, therefore it will be hard to finde them, because they are so small. Moreouer, if such branches doe remaine in the vpper part of the bowes or trée, ye shall binde of drie straw about the bowes all vnder, then with a wispe on a Poles ende, set fire on all, and burne them.

A note in Spring time of Fumigations.

HEre is to be vnderstood & noted, that in the Spring time onely when trées doe begin to put forth leaues & Blossomes, ye must then alwaies take heede vnto them, for to defend them from the frost (if there come any) with fumigations or smokes, made on the winde side of your Orchards, or vnder your Trées) with straw, Hey, drie Chaffe, drie Ore dung, of sawdust dried in an Ouen, of Tanners Oze dryed likewise, of galbanum, of olde shoes, thatch of houses, of haire & such like, one of these to be blend with an other: all these be good against the frost in the spring time, & specially good against the East wind, which breedeth (as some say) the Caterpiller worme.

To defend the Caterpiller.

AND some doe defend their Trées from the Caterpiller when the blossoming time is dryed (if there be no Frost) by casting of water, or salt water, euerie se-

cond or third day vpon their Trées, (with Inſtruments for the ſame, as with Squires of Wood or Braſſe or ſuch like) for in keeping of them moiſt, the Caterpiller can not breede thereon: this experience haue I knowne proued of late to be good. For to conclude, he that will ſet or plant Trées, muſt not paſſe for any paines, but haue a pleaſure & delight therin, in remembring the great profit that commeth thereby: Againſt ſcarcenelle of Corne, fruit is a good ſtaie for the poore, and often it hath béene ſéene, one Aker of Orchad ground worth foure Akers of Wheat ground.

FINIS.

Heere

Here foloweth a litle treatiſe, how one may graffe and plant, ſubtile or artificially, and to make many things in gardens very ſtrange.

FOR to Graffe a ſubtill way, take one oylet or ye of a Graffe, ſlit it round, aboue and be neath, and then behinde downe right, then weath him of, and ſet him vpon an other Cion, as great as he is, then dreſſe him, as is aforeſayd, and he ſhall grow and beare.

To graffe one Vine vpon an other.

FOR to graffe one Vine vpon an other, ye ſhal cleaue him as ye doe other trées, and then put the Vine graffe in the cleft, then ſtoppe him cloſe and well with Ware, and ſo bind him, and he ſhall grow.

If a tree be to long without fruit.

YE ſhall vncouer his rote, and make a hole with a Piercer, or ſmall Auger, in the greateſt rote he hath, without pearcing through ỳ rote, then put in a pin (in the ſaid hole) of drye wood, (as Oke or Aſhe) and ſo let it remaine in the ſayd hole, and ſtoppe it cloſe againe with ware and then caſt earth and couer him againe, & he ſhall beare the ſame yeare.

For to haue Peaches two monthes before other.

TAke your Cions of a Peach tree that doeth some blossom in the spring time, and graffe them vpon a frank Mulberie tree, and he shall bring of Peaches two monthes before others.

To haue Damsons or other Plums vnto Alhallowtide.

FOr to haue Damsons all the Sommer long, vnto Alhallowtide, & of many other kinde of sorts likewise, ye shall graffe them vpon the Gooseberie tree, vpon the frank Mulberie tree, and vpon the Cherie tree, and they shall endure on the trees till Alhallowtide.

To make Medlars, Cheries, and Peaches in eating, to tast like spice.

FOr to make Medlars, Cheries & Peaches, to tast in the eating pleasant like spice, the which may also keepe vnto the new come againe: ye shall graffe them vpon the frank Mulberie tree, as I haue afore declared, and in the grafting, ye shall wet them in Honie, and put a little of the pouder of some good Spices, as the pouder of Cloues, of Cinamon, or Ginger.

To make a Muscadell tast.

FOr to make a Muscadell tast, take a Gouge or Chesill of Iron, (and cut your Sappe round about) then put in your Gouge or Chesill, vnder your Sappe on your Cion, & rayse three eyes or oyletts round about, and so take of faire and softly your barke round about, and when he is so taken of, doe anoint it all ouer within the bark, with pouder of cloues, or Nutmegges, then set it on againe, and stop it close with Ware round about, that no water may enter in, and within thrice bearing, they shall bring a faire Muscadell Reison, which ye may after both Graffe and plant, & they shall be al after a Muscadell fruit: some slittes the barke downe, and so put in of Spice.

To sette Apples and Peares, to come without blossoming.

For

FOr to make Apples and Peares, and other ſorts of fruit to come without blolſoming, that is, ye ſhall graffe them (as ye doe other kinde of fruit) vpon the Figge trée.

To haue Apples and Cheſtnuts rath, and alſo long on the trees.

FOr to haue Apples called (in French) de blanc Durell, or de Yroall, and of Cheſtnuts very rath, and long (as vnto Alhallowtide) on the trées: and to make ſuch fruit alſo to endure, the ſpace of two yéeres, ye ſhall graffe them on a laterward fruit, as Pome Richard, or vpon a Peare Trée, or Apple trée of Dangoiſſe.

To haue good Cheries on the trees, at Alhallowtide.

TO haue Cheries on many trées, good for to eate vnto Alhallowtide, ye ſhall graffe them vpon a frank Mulberie trée, and likewiſe to graffe them vpon a Willow, or Sallow trée, and they ſhall endure vnto Alhallowtide on the trées.

To haue rathe Medlars two monthes before others.

FOr to haue Medlars two Monthes ſoner then others: & the one ſhalbe better farre then the other, ye ſhall graffe them vpon a Goſeberie trée, & alſo a frank Mulberie trée, and before ye doe graffe them, ye ſhall wet them in Vonie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rath or timely Peares.

FOr to haue a rath Peare, the which is in France, as the Peare Cailonet, and the Peare Haſtimean. For to haue them rath or ſone, ye ſhall graffe them on the Pine Trée: And for to haue them late, ye ſhal Graffe them on the Peare called in France Dangoiſſe, or on other like hard Peares.

To haue Miſples or Medlars without ſtones.

FOR to haue Medlars without stones, the which shal tast swéete as Honie, ye shall graffe them as the other, vpon an Eglentine, or swéete Briar trée, and ye shall wette the graffes (before ye graffe them) in Honie.

To haue Peares betimes.

FOR to haue the Peare Anguisse, or Permain, or Satigle, (which be of certaine places so called) a Moneth or two before others, the which shall endure & be good vnto the new come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon a Quince trée, & likewise vpon the frank Mulberie trée.

To haue ripe or franke Mulberies very soone and late.

FOR to haue frank or ripe Mulberies very sone, ye shall graffe them vpon a rath Peare trée, and vpon the Gosseberie trée, & to haue very late, and to endure vnto Allhallow tide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medlar trée.

To keepe peares a yeere.

HOw for to kéepe Peares a yéere: ye shal take of fine Salt very dry, and put thereof with your Peares into a barrell, in such sort, that one Peare doe not touch an other, so fil the barrell if ye list, then stop it, & let it be set in some dry place, that the Salt doe not ware moist, thus ye may kéepe them long and good.

To haue your fruit tast halfe Apples, halfe Peares.

IF ye will haue your fruit tast halfe a Peare, & halfe an Apple, ye shall in ỹ spring take graffes, the one a Peare and the other an Apple, ye shall cleaue or pare them in the grafting ioynt or place, and ioyne halfe the Peare Cion, and so set them into your stock, & sée well that no raine doe enter therin vpon your ioynt, & that fruit shal bring thée halfe a Peare, and the other halfe an Apple in tast.

Tymes of graffing.

IT is good also to Graffe one or two dayes béefore the change, and no more, for loke so many more daies, as ye shall Graffe before them, so many mo yéeres it will be ere your

your trées shall bring fruit: also it is good graffing all ỳ increase of the Wone, but ỳ sooner after the change, the better.

To graffe the Quine Apple.

IF ye graffe the Quine Apple, upon an Apple stock, he shal not long continue without the Canker, but to graffe him on a knottie yong Crabstock, he shall indure long without the Canker.

To distroy Pismires or Antes about a tree.

FOr to destroy Emets or Antes, which be about a Trée, if ye remoue & stirre the earth all about the roote of the said trée, then put thereon all about, a great quantitie of the soote of a Chimney, and the antes or Pismiars will either away or else shortly dye.

An nother for the same.

ALso an other way for to destroy Antes is, ye shall take of the sawdust of Oke wood onely, & strow that all about the trée roote, & the next raine that doth come, all the Pismiars or Antes shall dye there: For Earewigges, shoes stopt with Haie, & hanged on the trée one night, they come all in.

To haue Nuttes, Plummes, and Almonds.

Nuttes greater then other.

FOr to haue great Nuttes, Plums, and Almonds greater then others, ye shall take foure Nuttes, or of any of this fruite aboue saide, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning the one to the other as néere as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the pot, through the which holes, these Nuts shall be constrained to issue, and being so constrained, shal come to perfection & grow togethers as in one trée, ỳ which in time shal bring his fruit more greater & larger, thē others.

To make an Oke or other tree greene in Winter as in Sommer.

Also

ALso to make an Oke or other tree to be greene as wel in Winter as in Sommer, ye shall take the graffe of an Oke Tree, or other tree, and graffe it vpon the Holme Tree: the best & most surest way is, to graffe one through ỳ other. Also who so will edifie or make an Orchard, he ought (if hee can) to make it in a moist place, where as the South winds, or Sea windes may haue recourse vnto them.

The time of planting without rootes, and with rootes.

ALso the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or sceuerings of all sorts of trees which hath a great pith, as Figge trees, Hasell trees, Mulberie trees, and Vines, with other like trees, all which ought to be set from the middest of September (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhallow tide, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Aduent vntill Christmas, or anone after, if the tyme be not very colde and dangerous.

To keepe fruit from the frost.

ALso to kéepe fruit from the frost, and in good colour, vnto the new come again, ye ought so for to gather them whē the time is faire & drie, and the Moone in her decreasing, and ỳ they lye also in very dry places by night, couered thin with Wheat straw, & if the time of Winter be cold & very hard, then put of Haie aboue them in your straw, & take it away when as a faire time commeth: & thus ye shall kéepe your fruit faire and good.

The dayes to plant and Graffe.

ALso (as some say) from the first day of the new Moone, vnto the xiii day thereof, is good for to plant, or graffe, or sow, and for great néede, some doe take vnto the xvii. or xviii. day thereof, and not after, neither graffe nor sow, but as is afore mencioned, a day or two daies afore the change, the best signes are, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorne.

To haue greene Roses all the yeere.

For

FOr to haue grēne Roſes, ye ſhal (as ſome ſay) take your Roſe buddes in the Spring time, and then graffe them vpon the Hollie ſtocke, and they ſhall be grēne all the yēre.

To keepe Reiſons or Grapes good a yeere.

FOr to kēpe Reiſons or Grapes good all a whole yēre, ye ſhall take of fine drie Sande, and then laie your Reiſons or Grapes therein, & it ſhall kēpe them good a whole yēre. Some kēpe them in a cloſe Glaſſe from the ayre.

To make fruit laxitiue from the Tree.

FOR to make any fruit laxitiue from the Trēe, what fruit ſoeuer it bē, make a hole in the ſtock, or in the maiſter rote of the trē, (with a great Pearcer ſlope wiſe) not through, but vnto the pith, or ſomewhat further, then fill the ſaied hole with the iuyce of Elder, of Centorie, of Seny or of Turbith, or ſuch like laxitiues, then fill the ſaid hole therwith of which of them ye will, or elſe ye may take thrē of them togethers, and fill the ſaid hole therewith, and then ſtop the ſaied hole cloſe with ſoft Mare, then clay it thereon, and put Moſſe very well ouer all, ſo that nothing may iſſue or fall out, and all the fruit of the ſaid Trēe ſhall be from thence forth laxatiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

ALſo whenſoeuer ye ſhall Plant or Graffe, it ſhall bē mēte and good for you to ſaye as followeth. In the name of God the Father, the Sonne and the holy Ghoſt Amen. Increaſe and multiplie, and replenith the earth: and ſay the Lords prayer, then ſay: Lord God heare my prayer, and let this my deſire of thēe be heard. The holy ſpirite of God which hath created all things for man, and hath giuen them for our comfort in thy name O Lord we ſet, plant and Graffe, deſiring that by thy mighty power they may encreaſe, and multiplie vpon the earth, in bearing plentie of fruite, to the profit and comfort of all the faithfull people, through Chriſt our Lord, Amen.

Heere followeth certaine waies of Planting & Graffing with other neceſſaries heerein meete to be knowne, tranſlated out of Dutch by L.M.

To graffe one Vine on another.

YOU that will Graffe one Vine vpon an other, ye ſhall (in Januarie) cleaue the head of the Vine, as ye doe other ſtockes, & then put in your Vine graffe or Cion, but firſt ye muſt pare him thin, ere ye ſet him in the head, then Clay and Moſſe him as the other.

Choſen dayes to graffe in, and to chooſe your Cions.

ALſo whenſoeuer that ye will Graffe, the beſt choſen tyme is on the laſt day before the change, and alſo in the change, and on the ſecond day after the change, if ye graffe (as ſome ſay) on ỳ third, fourth, & fift day after the change, it will be ſo many yeeres ere thoſe Trées bring

bring forth fruit. Which thing ye may beléeue if ye will, but I will not. For some doe hold opinion, that it is good grafting from the change, vnto the xviii. day thereof, which I think to be good in all the increasing of the Mone, but the sooner the better.

To gather your Cions.

ALso such Cions or Graffes, which ye doe get on the other Trées, the yong Trées of three or foure yéres, or fiue or sixe yéres are best to haue graffes. Take them of no vnder boughes, but in the top vpon the East side, if ye can, & of the fairest & greatest. Ye shall cut them two inches long of the olde Wood, beneath the ioynt. And whensoeuer ye wil graffe, cut or pare your graffes taperwise from the ioynt, two inches or more of length, which ye shall set into the stock: and before ye set it in, ye shal open your stock with a wedge of Iron, or hard wood, faire and softly: then if the sides of your clefts be ragged, ye shall pare them with the point of a sharp knife on both sides, within & aboue, then set in your graffes close on the outsides, & also aboue: but let your stocke be as little while open as ye can, & when your Graffes be well set in, plucke forth your wedge: & if your stocke doe pinch your graffes much, then ye must put in a wedge of the same wood to helpe your Graffes: Then ye shall lay a thick barke or pill ouer the cleft, from the one graft to the other, to kéep out the clay and raine, & so clay them two fingers thick round about the cliffes, & then lay on Mosse, but Wool is better next to your clay, or else to temper your clay with wool or haire, for it shall make it bide closer, and also stronger on the stock head: some take woll next ỹ clay, & wrappeth it all ouer with linnen clouts, for the woll being once moist, will kéepe ỹ clay so a long time. And other some take Woollen clouts, that haue bene laied in the iuyce of Wormwood, or such like bitter thing, to kéepe créeping Wormes from comming vnder to the Graffes. If ye Graffe in winter, put your clay vppermoll, for summer your Mosse. For in winter the Mosse

is warme, and your clay will not cleaue. In Sommer your claie is colde, and your mosse kéepes him from cleauing or chapping. To binde them, take of Willowe pilles, of clouen Briers, of Diers, or such like. To gather your Graffes on the East parte of the trée is counted best: if ye gather them below on the vnder boughes, they will grow flaggie, and spreading abroade: If ye take them in the toppe of the trée, they will grow vpright. Yet some doe gather their Cions or Graffes on the sides of the trées, & so graffe them againe on the like sides of the stockes, the which is of some menne not counted so good for fruit. It is not good to graffe a great stocke, for they will be long or they couer the héede thereof.

Of wormes in Trees or fruite.

IF ye haue any trées eaten with Wormes, or doe bring Wormie fruite, ye shall vse to wash all his bodie and great braunches, with two partes of Colwpille, and one part of Vineger, or els if ye can get no Vineger, with Colwpille alone, tempered with common Ashes: then wash your trées therewith before the spring, and in the Spring, or in Sommer. Annillédes sowne about the trées rotes, driue awaie wormes, and the fruit shall be the sweéter.

The setting of Stones, and ordering therof.

AS for Almonde Trées, Peach Trées, Cherie Trées, Plum trées, or others, ye shall thus Plant or set them.

Laie first the Stones in water, three daies and foure nightes, vntill they sinke therin: then take thē betwixt your finger and your thumbe, with the small ende vpward, and so set them two fingers déepe in good earth. And when ye haue so done, ye shall rake them all ouer, and so couer them: and when they beginne to grow or spring, kéepe them from weédes, & they shall prosper the better, specially in the first yéere. And within two or three yéres after, ye shall set or remoue them where ye list, then if ye doe remoue them againe after that, ye must proine of all his twigges, as ye shall sée cause, nigh the stocke: thus ye may do of all kinde of trées, but specially those which haue the great Sappe, as the Mulberie,

or

or figge trées, or such like.

To gather Gumme of any tree.

IF ye list to haue the Gumme of an Almond trée, ye shall sticke a great naile into the trée, a good waie, and so lette him rest, and the Gumme (of the trée) shall issue thereat: thus doe menne gather Gumme of all sortes of trées: yea, the common Gumme that men doe vse and occupie.

To set a whole Apple.

ALso some saie, that if ye set a whole Apple fower fingers in the earth, all the Pepines or Curnelles in the same Apple, will grow vp togethers in one whole stocke or Cion, and all those Apples shall be much fairer and greater then others: but ye must take hede, how ye doe set those Apples, which doe come in Leape yere, for in a leape yere (as some do say) the Curnelles or Pepines, are turned contrarie, for if ye should so set, as commonly a manne doth, ye shall set them contrarie.

Of setting the Almonde.

ALmonds doe come forth & grow commonly well if they be set without the shell or huske, in good earth or in rotten Hogges dunge: If ye laie Almondes one day in Vineger, then shall they (as some saie) be verie good to plant or laie him in Milke and water, vntill he doe sinke, it shalbe the better to set, or any other Nutte.

Of Pepines watered.

THE Pepines and Curnels of those Trées, which haue a thicke or rough barke, if ye laie them three daies in water, or els vntill they sinke therein, they shall be the better, then set them, or sowe them, as is afore mencioned, and then remoue thē, when they be well rooted, of three or foure yeres grouth, and they shall haue a thinne barke.

To Plant or set Vines.

IF ye plant or set Vines, in the first or second yere, they will bring no fruit, but in the third yere they will beare, if they be well kept: ye shall cut them in Januarie, & set them some after they be cut from the Vine, & ye shall set two together

the one with the old wood, & the other without, & so let them grow, in plucking away all weeds from about them, & when ye shall remoue them in the second & third yéere, being well rooted, ye shall set them well a foote deepe (in good fat earth) with good dung, as of one foote deepe, or there abouts, & keepe them cleane from weedes, for then they will prosper the better, & in sommer when the Grape is knit, then ye shall breake of his top or branch, at one or two ioynts after the Grape, & so the grape shalbe the greater. & in the winter when ye cut thē, ye shall not leaue past two or three leaders on eth branch, on some branch but one leader, which must be cut betwirt two ioynts, & ye shall leaue ỳ yong Wine to be ỳ leader. Also ye shall leaue thereof three or foure ioynts at all tymes, if a yong Cion doe come forth of the old branch, or side thereof, if ye doe cut him, ye shall cut him hard by the olde branch, & if ye will haue him to bring the grape nert yéere, ye shall leaue two or three ioynts thereof, for the yong Cion alwaies bringeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken & knit, euer as the superfluous Cions doe grow, ye may breake them of at a ioynt, or hardly by ỳ old branch & the grapes will be ỳ greater: thus ye may order your Wine all the summer long without any hurt.

To set or plant the Cherie.

Cherie trées, & all the trées of stone fruit, would be planted or set of cions, in cold groūds & places of good earth, & likewise in high or hillie places, drye & well in the shade: if ye doe remoue, ye ought to remoue them in November and January, if ye shall see your Cherie trée ware rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the middest of the bodie two foote aboue the ground, with a bigge Pearcer, that the humour may passe forth thereby, then afore the spring, shut him vp againe with a pinne of the same Trée: thus ye may doe vnto all other sorts of trées when they begin to rot, & is also good for them which beare scant of fruit or none.

To

To keepe Cheries good a yeere.

FOr to kéepe Cheries good a yéere, ye ſhall cut of ẏ ſtalks, and then lay them in a well leaded pot, & fill the ſayd pot therewith, then put vnto them of good thin Honey, & fill the ſaid pot therewith, then ſtop it with Clay that no ayre enter in, then ſet them in ſome faire Seller, and put of ſand vnder and all about it, & couer the pot well withall, ſo let it ſtand or remaine: thus ye may kéepe thē a yéere, as freſh as though they came from ẏ trée, & after this ſort ye may kéepe Peares or other fruit.

Againſt Piſmiers.

IF ye haue Cherie trées laded or troubled with Piſmiars or Antes, ye ſhall rub the bodie of the trée, and all about the rote with the iuyce of Purſlane, mingled halfe with Vineger. Some doe vſe to anoynt the Trée beneath all about the bodie, with Tarre and Bird lime, with Whoil oyle boyled together, and anoynt the trée beneath therewith, and doe lay of Chalke ſtones all about the trée rote, ſome ſay it is good therefore.

The ſetting of Cheſtnutes.

THE Cheſtnut Trée, men doe vſe to plant like vnto the Figge trée. They may be both planted and graffed wel, they ware well in freſh and fat earth, for in ſande they like not. If ye will ſet the Curnells, ye ſhall lay them in water vntill they doe ſinke, and thoſe that doe ſinck to the bottome of the water be beſt to ſette, which ye ſhall ſet in the Moneth of November and December, foure fingers déepe, a foote one from an other, for when they be in theſe two Monethes ſet or planted, they ſhall endure long, & beare alſo good fruit, yet ſome there be ẏ plant or ſet them firſt in dung, like Beanes, which will be ſwéeter then the other ſort, but thoſe which be ſet in ẏ two Monethes aforeſaid, ſhal firſt bear their fruit, men may proue which is beſt, experiéce doth teach. This is an other way to proue & know, which Cheſtnuts be beſt to plant or ſet, ẏ is, ye ſhal take a quantity of nuts, then lay thē

in

in Sand the ſpace of thirtie daies, then take and wash them in water faire and cleane, & throw them into water againe, and thoſe which doe ſinke to the bottome, are good to Plant or ſet, and the other that ſwimme are naught: thus may ye doe with all other Curnelles or Nutes.

To haue all ſtone fruit taſte, as ye ſhall thinke good.

IF ye will haue all ſtone fruite taſte as ye ſhall fantie or thinke good, ye ſhall firſt laie your ſtones to ſoke in ſuch licour or moiſture, as ye will haue the fruite taſte of, & then ſet them as for the Date trée (as ſome ſaie) he bringeth no fruit except he be a hundred yeere olde, and the Date ſtone muſt ſoke one Moneth in the water before he be ſet, then ſhall ye ſet him with the ſmall ende vpward in good fat earth, in hotte Sandie ground foure fingers deepe, & when the bowes doe begin to ſpring, then ſhall ye euery night ſprinckle them with raine water, (or other if ye haue none) ſo long till they be come forth and growne.

Of graffing the Medlar and Miſple.

FOR to graffe the Medlar or Miſple: men do vſe to graffe them on the white Pathorne Trée, they will proue well, but yet ſmall and ſower fruite, to graffe one Medlar vppon an other is the better, ſome men doe graffe firſt the Wilding Cion vpon the Medlar ſtocke, and ſo when hée is well taken and growne, then they graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the which doth make them more ſweete, very great and faire.

Of the Figge tree.

THE Figge Trée in ſome Countrie, beareth his fruite foure times a yéere, the blacke Figges are the beſt, being dried in the Sunne, and then laied in a veſſell in beddes one by an other, & then ſprinkled or ſtrawed all ouer, euerie laie with fine Meale, then ſtoppe it vp, & ſo it is ſent out of ỹ land. If the Figge trée will not beare, ye ſhall digge him all about, & vnder the rootes in Februarie,

bruarie, and take out then all his earth, & put vnto him the dung of a Bruie, for that he liketh best: ye may mingle with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dung mingled with Oyle & Pepper stampt, which shall forward him much to noint his rotes therewith: ye shall not plant the Figge tree, in colde tymes, he louith hot, stonie, or grauelly ground, & to be planted in Autumne is best.

Of the Mulberie tree.

IF ye will plant the Mulberie tree, the Figge tree or others which bring no seede, ye shall cut a twigge or branch (from the tree rote) of a yeres grouth, with the olde wood or barke, about a cubite long; which ye shall plant or set all in ỹ earth, saue a shaftment long to it, and so let it grow, in watering it as ye shall see neede. This must be done before the leaues begin to Spring, but take heede that ye cut not the ende or toppe aboue, for then it shall wither and dye.

Of trees that beare bitter fruit.

OF all such trees as beare bitter fruit, to make them bring sweeter, ye shall vncouer all the rotes in Januarie, and take out all that earth, then put vnto them of Hogges dung great plentie, & then after put vnto them of other good earth, and so couer them therewithall well againe, and their fruit shall haue a sweeter tast. Thus men may do with other trees which bring bitter fruit.

To helpe barren trees.

HEre is an other waie to helpe barren Trees, that they may bring fruit: if ye see your Tree not beare scantly in three or foure yeres good plentie, ye shall bore an hole with an Auger or Pearcer, in the greatest place of ỹ bodie, (within a yard of the ground) but not through, but vnto or past the hart, ye shall bore him a slope: then take Honey & water mingled together a night before, then put the said Hony and water into the hole, and fill it therewith, then stoppe it close with a short pinne made of the same Tree, not stricken into farre for pearcing the licour.

An other way.

IN the beginning of Winter, ye shall digge those Trées round about the rootes, and let them so rest a day and a night, and then put vnto them of good earth, mingled well with good store of watred Otes, or with watred Barley or Wheat, layd next vnto the rootes, then fill it with other good earth, and he shall beare fruit, euen as the boring of a hole in the maister roote, and strike in a pinne, & so fill him againe, shall helpe him to beare, as afore declared.

To keepe your fruit.

ALL fruit may be the better kept, if ye lay them in drye places, in drye straw or Haye, but Hay ripeth too sore, or in a Barley mow, not touching one the other, or in Chaffe, or in vessels of Juniper, or Cipers wood, ye may so kéepe thē well in drye Salt or Honie, and vpon boardes, whereas fire is nigh all the winter, also hanging nigh fire in the winter, in Nettes of yarne.

The Mulberie tree.

THE Mulberie trée, is planted or set by the Figge Trée, his fruite is first sower, and then sweet, he liketh neither dew nor raine, for they hurt him, he is well pleased with soule earth and dung: His branches will ware drye within euerie sixe yéeres, then must ye cut them of, as for other trées they ought to be proined euerie yeere, as ye shall see cause, & they will be the better, and to plant him from midde Februarie, to midde March is best.

Of Mosse of the tree.

OF the Mosse on your Trées, ye must not let it to long be vncleansed, ye must rubbe it of with a grate of wood, or a rough Haire, or such like, in Winter when they be moist or wet, for then it will off the soner, for Mosse doth take away the strenght and substance of the fruite, and makes the trées barren at length: when you see your Trées begin to ware Mossy, ye must in the winter vncouer their rots, and put vnder them good earth, this shall helpe them, & kéepe them long without Mosse: for the earth not stirred abone the rote,

is

is one cause of Mollinesse, and also the barrennesse of the ground whereon he standeth, and your Nolle doth sucker in Winter, Flies and other vermin, and so doeth therein hide them in summer, which is occasion of eating the blossomes, & tender Cions thereof.

To keepe Nuttes long.

FOr to keepe Nuttes long, ye shal dry e them, & couer them in dry sand, & put them in a dry Bladder, or in a Fatte made of Walnut tree, and put of dry Iuie beries therein, & they shal be much swéter. To keepe Nuttes grene a yére and also fresh, ye shall put them into a pot with Honie, and they shall continue fresh a yére, and the said Honie will be gentle and good for many Medicines. To keepe Walnuttes fresh & grene, in the time of straining of Verjuyce, ye shall take of that Pommis, and put thereof in the bottome of a Barrell, then lay your Walnuts all ouer, thē Pommis ouer them, and so Walnuttes againe, and then of the Pommis, as ye shall see cause to fill your vessell. Then stoppe him close as ye doe a Barrel, & set him in your Seller, or other place, and it shall keepe your Nuttes fresh & grene a yére. Some vse to fill an earthen pot with small Nuttes, and then put to them drie sande, and couer them with a lidde of earth, or stone, & then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot downward, two foote within the earth, in their gardeine, or other place, and so they will keepe very moist and swéte vntill new come.

To cut the Peach tree.

THe Peach tree is of this nature, if he be cut (as some say) grene, it will wither and drye. Therefore if ye cut any small branch, cut it hard by the bodie: the withered twigs euer as they wither, must be cut of hard by ỹ great branch, or bodie thereof, for then they doe prosper the better. If a

Peach trée doe not like, ye shal put to his rootes, the Lées of Wine mingled with water, and also wash his rootes therewith, and likewise the branches, then couer him againe with good earth mingled with his owne leaues, for those he liketh best. We may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Hasill, or Ash, or vpon Cherie trée, or ye may graffe the Almond vpon the Peach trée. And to haue great Peaches, ye must take Cowes milke, and put good earth thereto, then all to strike the body of the trée therewith, both vpward and downeward, or else open the roote all bare, three daies & three nights, then take Goates milke, and wash all the rootes therewith, and then couer them againe: this must be done when they begin to blossome, and so shall he bring great Peaches.

To colour Peach stones.

TO colour Peach stones ỳ all the fruit thereof shall haue the like colour hereafter, that is, ye shall lay or set Peach stones in thy earth seuen daies or more, vntill ye shal sée the stones begin to open, then take the stones and the curnells softly forth thereof, and what colour ye will, colour the curnell therewith, and put them into the shell againe, then bind it fast together, & set it in the earth, with the small ende vpward, & so let him grow, & all the Peaches, which shall come of the same fruit (graffed or vngraffed) will be of the same colour. The Peach trée ought to be planted in Autumne, before the cold doe come, for he cannot abide the cold.

If Peach trees be troubled with wormes.

ALso if any Peach trée be troubled with wormes, ye shall take two parts of Cowe pisse, with one part of Vineger, then shall ye sprinckle the trée all ouer therewith, and wash his rootes and branches also, & it will kill the wormes: this may ye doe vnto all other Trées, which be troubled with Wormes.

To

To haue the Peach without ſtones.

FOr to make the Peach grow without ſtones, ye ſhal take a Peach tree newly planted, then ſet a Willow hard by, which ye ſhall bore a hole through, then put the Peach tree through the ſaid hole, and ſo cloſe him on both ſides thereof, Sappe to Sappe, & let him ſo grow one yeere, then the nert yeere ye ſhall cut of the Peach ſtock, & let the Willow fede him, and cut of the vpper part of the Willow alſo three fingers high: and the nert winter ſaw him of nigh the Peach, ſo that the Willow ſhall fede but the Peach onely: & this way ye may haue Peaches without ſtones.

An other way for the ſame.

YE ſhall take the Graffes of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willow ſtocke, and ſo ſhall your Peaches bee likewiſe without ſtones.

If trees doe not proſper.

IF that ye ſee y your trées doe not ware nor proſper, take and open the rotes in the beginning of Januarie, or afore, & in the biggeſt rote therof, make a hole with an Auger to the pith or more, then ſtrike therein a pinne of Oke, and ſo ſtoppe it againe cloſe, and let it be wel wart all about the pinne, then couer him againe with good earth, & he ſhall doe well: ſome doe vſe to cleaue the rote.

How to graffe Apples, to laſt on the tree till Alhallowtide.

HOw ye may haue many ſorts of Apples vpon your trées vntill Alhallowtide, that is, ye ſhall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulberie tree, and vpon the Cherie tree.

To make Cheries and Peaches ſmell, and taſt like ſpice.

HOw to make that Cherries & Peares, shall be pleasant, and shall smell and taste like spice, and that ye may kéepe them well, till the new doe come againe, ye shall graffe thē on the Mulberie trée, as is afore said: But first ye shall soke them in Honie and Water, wherein ye shall put of the pouder of Cloues, Ginger, and Cinamon.

To graffe an Apple which shall be halfe sweet and halfe sower.

TO graffe that your Apples shall be the one halfe swéet, and the other halfe sower: ye shall take two Cions, ỳ one swéet & the other sower, some doe put the one Cion through the other, and so graffes them betwéene the barke and the Trée: and some againe doe pare both the Cions finely, and so settes them ioyning into the stock, inclosing Sap to Sap, on both the outsides of the graffes, vnto the outsides of the stocke, and so settes them into the head as the other, & they shall bring fruit, the one halfe swéet, & the other halfe sower.

To graffe a Rose on the Holly.

FOr to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall kéepe all the yéere gréene: Some doe take and cleaue the Holly, and so graffes in a white or redde Rose budde, and then put clay & Mosse to him, and lets him grow, and some do put the Rose budde into a slitte of the barke, and so putteth Clay & Mosse and bindes him featly therein, and lets him grow, & he shall carie his leafe all the yéere.

Of keeping of Plummes.

OF Plummes there be many sorts, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other Plummes a man may kéepe wel a yéere, if they be gathered ripe, and then dryed, & put into vessells of Glasse: If ye can not drie them well in the Sunne, ye shall drie them on hurdells of Mziars made like Lettice windowes, in a hot Ouen after Bread is drawne forth, & so reserue them. If a Plum

tre

tréé like not, open his roote, & poure in all about the dregges of Wine mixt with water, and so couer him well againe, or poure on them stale Urine, or olde pisse of old men, mixt with two parts of water, and so couer him as before.

Of altering of Peares, or stony fruit.

IF a Peare doe taste hard or grauely about the core, like small stones, ye shall vncouer his rootes (in the Winter, or afore the spring) and take out all the earth thereof, & picke out all the stones as cleane from the earth as ye can about his roote, then sift that earth, or else take of other good fatte earth without stones, & fill all his rootes againe therewith, and he shall bring a soft & gentle Peare to eate, but ye must see well to the watering of him often.

The making of Cyder and Perrie.

OF Apples and Peares, men doe make Cyder & Perrie, & because the vse therof in most places is knowen, I will heere let passe to speake any further thereof, but this (in the pressyng your Cyder) I will counsell you to keepe cleane your vessells, and the places wheras your fruit doth lye, and specially after it is bruised or broken, for then they draw filthie aire vnto them, and if it be nigh, the Cyder shall be infected therewith, and also beare the taste after the infection therof: therefore as sone as you can, tunne it into cleane & swéete vessells, as into vessells of white Wine, or of Sacke or Claret, and such lyke, for these shall keepe your Cyder the better and the stronger a long time after: Ye may hang a small bagge of linnen by a thréd downe into the lower part of your vessell, with powder of Cloues, Mace, Cinamond, and Ginger, and such like, which will make your Cyder to haue a pleasant taste.

To helpe frosen Apples.

Of

OF Apples that be frosen in the cold and extreme Winter. The remedie to haue the Ile out of them, is this. Ye shal lay them first in cold water a while, and then lay them before the fire, or other heate, and they shall come to themselues againe.

To make Apples fall from the tree.

IF ye put of fiery coles vnder an Apple tree, & then cast of the pouder of Brimstone therein, and the fume thereof ascend vp, and touch any Apple that is wette, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

To water trees in Sommer, if they waxe dry about the the roote.

WHereas Apple trées be sette in drye ground, & not dædde in the ground, in Sommer if they want moysture, ye shall take of Wheat straw, or other, & euery euening (or as ye shall sée cause) cast thereon water all about, and it will kéepe the trées moyst from time to time.

To cherish Apple trees.

IF ye vse to throw (in winter) all about your Apple Trées on the rotes thereof, the Urine of olde men, or stale pisse long kept, they shall bring fruite much better, which is good for the Vine also, or if ye doe sprinkle or anoynt your Apple trée rots with the Gall of a Bul, they shall beare the better.

To make an Apple grow in a glasse.

TO make an Apple grow within a Glasse, take a Glasse what fashion ye list, and put your Apple therein when he is but small, and binde him fast to the Glasse, and the glasse also to the trée, and let him grow, thus ye may haue Apples of diuers proporcions, according to ỹ fashion of your glasse. Thus may ye make of Cucumbers, Gourdes, or Pomecitrons, the like fashion.

These

THese three braunches and figure of grafting in the shield in Sommer is, the first branch sheweth how the barke is taken of, the middle place sheweth, how it is settte to, and the last braunch sheweth how to binde him on, in sauing the oylet or eye from bruising.

To graffe many sorts of Apples on one tree.

YE may graffe on one Apple Tree at once, many kinde of Apples, as on euerie branch a contrarie fruit, as is afore declared, & of Peares the like: but see as nigh as you can, that all your Cions be of like springing, for else the one will not grow and shadow the other.

To collour Apples.

TO haue coloured Apples, with what colour ye shal think good, ye shall bore slope a hole with an Auger, in the biggest part of the bodie of the Tree, vnto the middest thereof,

or there abouts, and then loke what colour ye will haue the of. First ye shall take water, and mingle your colour therwith, then stop it vp againe with a short pinne made of the same wood or tree, then ware it round about: ye may mingle with the said colour what Spice ye list, to make them tast thereafter: thus may ye change the colour & tast of any Apple: Your colours may be of Saffron, Tourne soule, Brasel, Saunders, or other what ye shall see good. This must be done before the Spring doe come: Some doe say if ye graffe on the Olive stocke, or on the Alderstocke, they will bring redde Apples. Also they say, to graffe to haue fruit without core, ye shall graffe in both the endes of your Cion into the stock, and when they be fast growne to the stocke, ye shall cut it in the middest, and let the smaller ende grow vpwarde, or else take a Cion and graffe the small ende of the stocke downeward, and so shall ye haue your Apple tree on S. Lamberts day, (which is the xvii. of September) they shall neuer waste, consume, nor ware drie, which I doubt.

The setting of Vine plants.

THese figures doe shew how ye ought to plant & sette your Vines, in two and two together, the one to haue a parte of the olde Tree, and the other may be all of the last Cion: but when ye plant him with a part of the olde Tree, he shal commonly take rote the soner then the new Cion: ye must weede them euerie moneth, and let not the earth be to close aboue their rotes at the first, but now and then lose it with a spade as ye shall see a raine past, for then they shal enlarge, & put forth better. Further herein ye shall vnderstand after.

How

How to proyne or cut a Vine in winter.

THis figure sheweth, how all Vines should be proined and cut, in a conuenient time after Christmas, that when ye cut them, ye shall leaue his braunches very thinne, as ye see by this figure: ye shall neuer leaue aboue two or three leaders at the head of any principall branch, ye must also cut them of in the middest betweene the knots of the yong Cions, for those be the leaders which will bring the Grape, the rest and order ye shall vnderstand as followeth.

Of the Vine and Grape.

SOmewhat I intend to speake of the ordering of the Vine and Grape, to plant or set the Vine: the Plants or Setts which be gathered from the Vine (& so planted) are best, they must not be ouer gathered, nor lye long vnplanted after they be cut, for then they will sone gather corruption, & when ye doe gather your Plãts, ye must take heede to cut & chose thẽ, wheras ye may with the yong Cion, a ioynt of the old wood

with the new, for the olde wood will soner take rot then the new, and better to grow then if it were all yong Cion, ye shall leaue the olde wood to the yong Cion, a foote or halfe a foote, or a shaftment long, the young Cion ye shall cut the length of three quarters of a yarde or there abouts, and ye shall chose of those yong Cions that be thickest ioynted, or nigh ioynts togethers, and when ye shal plant or set them, loke that your ground be well digged in the winter before, then in Januarie ye may both cut and plant, but cut not in the Frost, for that is danger of all kinde of trees, or ye may plant in the beginning of Februarie, & when ye doe plant, ye shall take two of those plants, and set or lay them together, a foote deepe in the earth, for two plants sette together will not so sone faile, as one alone, and lay them a foote long wise in the earth, so that there may be aboue the earth three or foure ioynts: ye may plant a yong Cion with the olde, so that he be thick or nigh ioynted, for then he is the better to rote, and also to bring fruit: then when ye haue set or laied them in the earth, then couer them wel therewith, in treading it fast down vnto the plants, but let the endes of your Cions or Plants be turned vpright, aboue the earth three or foure ioynts, if there shal be more when they be sette, ye shal cut them of, and ye shal cut them alwaies in the middest betweene the two ioynts, and then lette them so grow, and see that ye weede them alwaies cleane, and once a moneth lose the earth round about them, & they shal proue the better. If it be very drie and hot in the Sommer after, ye may water them, in making a hole with a crow of Iron to the rote, and there ye shal poure in water in the euening. As for the proining of them is, when the Grape is taken and clustered, then ye may breake the nert ioynt or two after the Grape, of all such superfluous Cions as ye shal see cause, which will cause the Grape to ware bigger: Ye may also breake awaye all superfluous buddes or slender braunches, which commeth about the rote, or on the vnder braunches, which ye thinke will haue no Grape, and when ye proine or

cut

cut them in winter folowing, ye shal not cut the yong Cion nigh the olde, by three or foure ioynts, ye shal not cut them like Oziars, to leaue a sort of heads together on the braunch, which doeth kill your Vine, ye shal leaue but one head, or two at the most, of the yong Cions vpon the olde braunch, and to cut those yong Cions three or foure knots or ioynts of, for the yong Cion doeth carrie the Grape alwaies, and when ye leaue vpon a great braunch many Cions, they can not be wel nourished, and after ye haue so cut them in winter, ye shal binde them with Oziars, in placing those yong braunches as ye shal see cause, and in the Spring time, when the branches are tender, ye shal binde them so, that the stormie tempest or winde doe not hurt them, and to binde them withal, the best is, great soft Rushes, and when the Grape is clustered, then ye may breake of all such braunches as is afore declared, vpon one olde branch three or foure heads be enough, for the more headdes your braunch hath, the worse your Grape shal be nourished, and when ye cutte of any braunch, cut him of harde by or nigh the olde braunch: if your Vine ware olde, the best remedie is, if there grow any yong Cion about the rote, ye shal in the winter cut of the olde Vine hard by the ground, or as nigh as ye can, and let the yong Vine leade, and he will continue a long time, if ye coner & fill the place about the rote with good earth againe. There is also vpon or by euery cluster of Grapes, a smal Cion like a Pigges taile, turning about, which doth take away the Sap from the Grape, if ye pinch it of hard by the stalke of your Grape, your fruit shal be the greater. If your Vine ware to ranke and thick of braunches, ye shal digge the rote in winter and open the earth, & fill it vp againe with sande and Ashes blend together, & whereas a Vine is vnfruitful & doth not beare, ye shal bore a hole (with an Auger) vnto the heart or pith, in the bodie or thickest part thereof, then put in the said hole a small stone, but fill not the hole close therwith, but so that the sicknesse of the Vine may passe thereby. Then laye all about the rote of good earth mingled with

good dung, and so shall he not be vnfruitfull, but beare well euer after: or also, to eate of olde mens vrine or pisse, all about the rote of the barren Vine, and if he were halfe lost or mard, he should grow againe and ware fruitful as before: This is to be done in winter.

To haue Grapes without stones.

FOR to haue Grapes without stones, ye shall take yong plants or braunches, & shall set or plant the toppe or small ende downeward in the earth, and so ye may set two of them togethers for failing, as I haue afore declared of the others, and those braunches shall bring Grapes without stones.

To make your Vine to bring a Grape to tast like Claret.

TO make your Vine to haue a Grape, to tast like Claret Wine, and pleasant withall: ye shall bore a hole in the stock vnto the hart, or pith thereof, then shal ye make a Lectuarie with the pouder of Cloues, of Cinamon mingled with a little Fountaine or running water, and fill the saide hole therwith, and stop it fast and close with Mare, and so binde it fast thereon with a linnen cloth, and those Grapes shall tast like Claret wine.

Of gathering your Grapes.

ALL Grapes that men doe cut, before they are throughripe, the Wine shall not be natural, nor yet shall long endure good: But if ye will cut or gather Grapes to haue them good, and to haue good Wine thereof, ye shall cut them in the full, or some after the full of the Mone, when she is in Cancer, in Leo, in Scorpio, and in Aquarius, the Mone being in the waine, and vnder the earth.

To know if your grape be ripe inough.

FOR to knowe if your Grape bee ripe inough, or not, which ye shall not onely knowe in the taste, but in sight and tast together, as in tast if they be sweete, and full

in

in eating, and in ſight, if the ſtone will ſone fall out, being chafed or bruſed, which is the beſt knowledge, and alſo whether they be white or blew, it is all one matter: The good Grape is he, which commeth out all watrie, or thoſe which be all clammie as Birdlime: By theſe ſignes ſhall ye know when to cut, being through ripe or not, & whereas you doe preſſe your Wine, ye muſt make your place ſweete & cleane, and your veſſells within to be cleane alſo, and ſee that they haue ſtrong heads, & thoſe perſons which do preſſe the grape, muſt loke their hands, feete, & bodie be cleane waſhed, when as they goe to preſſe the Grape, and that no woman be ther hauing her termes: And alſo ye ſhall eate of no Cheboles, Scalions, Onions, or Garlike, Annilſedes, or ſuch like: For all ſtrong ſauours your Wine will drawe the infection therof, and as ſone as your Grape is cut and gathered, you ſhall preſſe your Wine after as ſone as ye may, which wil make your Wine to be more pleaſant and ſtronger, for the grapes which tarieth long vnpreſſt, maketh the Wine to be ſmall & ill: ye muſt ſée that your veſſells be new, and ſweete within, and to be waſhed with ſweete water, and then well dryed againe, and to perfume them with Maſticke, & ſuch ſweet vapour, and if your veſſell chance not to be ſweete, then ſhal ye Pitch him on the ſides, which Pitch will take away all euill, and ſuch ſtinking ſauour therein.

To proue or taſt wine.

AND whenſoeuer ye will proue or taſt any Wine, the beſt time is, earely in the Morning, and take with you three or foure ſoppes of bread, then dippe one after an other into ỳ Wine, for therein ye ſhall finde (if there be any) ſharp taſt of the Wine. Thus I leaue (at this preſent) to ſpeake anie further here of the Vine and Grape.

If this my ſimple labour be taken in good parte (gentle Reader) it ſhal ỳ more hereafter encourage me, to ſet forth an other booke more at large, touching the Art of Planting and Graffyng, with other things neceſſarie to be knowne.

Heere

Heere followeth the best tymes how to order or choose, and to set or plant Hoppes.

IN this figure ye shall vnderstand, the placing and making of the Hoppe hills, by euery Sipher ouer his head: The first place is shewed, but one Pole sette in the middest, & the Hoppe beneath: The second sheweth, how some doth choppe downe a Spade in the middest of the Hill, and therein layes his Hoppe rootes. The third place is shewed, how other some doe set out one Pole in the middest, and the Hop rootes at holes put in rounde about. The fourth place sheweth, how some choppes in a Spade crosse in the toppe, & there layes in his rootes. The fift place sheweth, how some do set foure poles therein, and puts the Hop round about the Hill. The sixte place sheweth, that some vse to make crosse holes in the sides, and there layes in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many practises haue bene proued good: Prouided alwaies, that your Hilles be of good fatte earth, specially in the middest downe vnto the bottome. This I thought sufficient to shew by this figure, the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hop is counted the surest waie.

THE best and common setting tyme of Hoppes, is from midde November, to midde Februarie, then must ye digge and cleanse the ground of weedes, and mire it well with good moulde and fatte earth. Then deuide your

your hills a yard one from an other orderly, in making th a yard a funder, and two fote and a halfe broade in the bottome, and when that ye plant them, ye shall lay in euerie hill three or foure rotes: Some doe in setting of them lay them crosewise in the middest of the hill, & so couers them again: some settes ỳ rotes in foure parts of the hill, othersome dos make holes round about the hills, and puts of the rots therin, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one short rote in a yere ye may haue many plants, to set and lay as ye shall see it good, and it shall be sufficient for euerie plant, to haue two knottes within the ground, and one without: some doe choppe a Spade crosse in the hill, & laies in crosse the Hoppe, and so couers it.

To choose your Hoppe.

YE shall chose your rotes best for your Hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant them, for then ye shall see which beares the Hop, for some there is that brings none, but that which beares, chose for your plants, and set of thos in your hills, for so shall ye not be deceined, & they shall prosper wel.

To sowe the seedes.

SOme doe holde, that ye may sow among other seedes, the seedes of Hops, and so will encrease and be good to sette, or else to make beds, & sow thẽ alone, wherby they may increase to be set, & when they be strong, ye may remoue and set them in your hills, and plant then as the other before mencioned.

The setting your poles.

THE best time is in Aprill, or when your rotes be sprong halfe a yarde long or more, then by euerie plant or Hop, in your hills, ye shall set vp a pole of viii. or viiii. fote long, or there abouts, as cause shall require. Some do vse to sette but foure Poles in euery hill, which is thought sufficient, & when ye shall sette them, se that ye sette them so fast that great windes doe not rall them downe.

How to proyne the Hoppe tree.

YE shall marke when the Hop doth bloSSome, and knit in the top, which shalbe perceiued to be the Hop, then take

and cut vp all the reſt growing therabots (not hauing Hop thereon) hard by the earth, that all thoſe which cary the hop, might be the better nourished: thus ſhall ye do in Sõmer, as ye ſhall ſée them increaſe & grow, vntil the time of gathering.

To gather the Hoppe.

AT ſuch time aboue Michaelmaſſe, as ye ſhall ſée your hop ware drowne, or somewhat yellow, then be is beſt to be gathered in a dry day, in cutting your hop by the ground, then pluck vp your Pole therewith for ſhaking of your hop, ſo carie them into ſome dry houſe, & when ye haue ſo pluckt them, ye ſhall lay them on boarded loftes, or on burdells of clothes, that the winde may dry them, and the ayre, but not in the Sunne, for the ſame will take away ỳ ſtrength ther-of, nor with fire, for that will doe likewiſe, and ye ſhal dayly tolle and turne them till they be drie: to trie them when they are drie, hold them in your hand a ſpace, and if they cleaue together when ye open your hand, they are not then drie: but if they ſhatter a ſunder in opening your hand, then ye may be ſure they are drie enough. If not, let them remaine, & die ye them as is before ſayd. Ye ſhall vnderſtand ỳ drieneſſe of them is to preſerue them and long to laſt, but if neede be, ye may occupie them well dryed, with leſſe porcion to ſow.

What poles are beſt.

YE ſhall prepare your Poles of ſuch wood as is light and ſtiffe, and which will not bow with euerie winde, the beſt and meeteſt time to get them is in Winter, when the Sap is gone downe, and as ſone as ye haue taken of your Hop, lay your poles in ſundrie places vntill the nert ſpring, wher-by they may endure the longer.

How to order and dreſſe your hills.

AFter the firſt yere is paſt, your Hoppe being increaſed to more plentie of rotes in your hilles, ye ſhall after Michelmaſſe euerie yere, open your hilles & caſt downe ỳ tops vnto the rotes, vncouering them, and cut away all the ſuperfluous rotes, ſome doth plucke away all the rotes that ſpreades aboue without the hills, then opens the hilles and

puts

puts of good new earth vnto them, & so couers them againe which shall kéepe them from the Frost, and also make the ground fat, so shall ye let them remaine vnto the Spring of the yéere, in Februarie or March, then againe if ye shall sée any superfluous rootes, ye may take them away, & cut them vp, & your Hoppe shall be the better, then againe cast vp the earth about your hills, and cleansing them from all weedes and other rootes, which will take away their strength, if the herbes remaine, so let them rest till your Poles may be set therein.

Of ground best for your Hoppe.

THe Hoppe delighteth and loueth a good and reasonable fat ground, not very cold, nor yet to moyst, for I haue séene them proue well in Flaunders, in drye sandie fields, the Hop hills being of good fat earth, ye may (as some say) for great néede make your Hop grow & beare on any kinde of rockie ground, so that your hills be great & fat earth, but the lower ground commonly proueth best, so that it stand well & hot in the Sunne.

A note of the rest aboue said.

YE shall marke and vnderstand, all this order aboue said, is to haue many Hoppes & good, with a few roots & plants placed in a small plot of ground. Ye shall vnderstand, ỳ wild Hoppe that groweth in the hedges, is as good to occupie as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but leake that ye take not the barren Hop to plant, some Hop will be barren for want of good earth, & lack of dressing, which ye shall perceiue (as I haue told you) in the Sommer before, that when they should beare they will be barren, which is for want of good fat earth, or an vnkinde yéere, or lack of wéeding & good ordering. Therfore such as are minded to bestow labour on ỳ ground, may haue as good Hop growing in this country, as is in other coūtries: but if ye will not goe to ỳ cost, to make Hop yards, ye may wt a light charge haue Hops grow in your hedge rowes, to serue as wel as ỳ other, & shall be as good for

the quantitie as the other in all respects: ye may (for lack of ground) plant Hoppe rootes in Hedge rowes, when ye doe quick set, set vp Poles by thē when time shall require in the Spring, & to bestow euery winter after the gathering your Hoppe, on euery hill head, a shouell full of dung to comfort the earth, for then will they beare the more plentie of Hoppe the next yeare following: to conclude, you that haue groūds may well practise in all things afore mencioned, and specially to haue Hoppe in this ordering, for your selues, & others: also ye shall giue encouragement for other to follow hereafter. I haue heard by credible persons, which haue knowne a hundred hills, (which is a small plat of ground) to beare three hundred pound of Hoppe, so ỳ the commoditie is much, and the gaines great: and one pound of our Hoppe dryed & ordered, will goe as farre as two pound of ỳ best Hoppe that commeth from beyond ỳ Seas. Thus much I thought meete and necessarie to write, of the ordering and planting of the Hoppe.

How to pack your Hoppes.

When your Hops be well tolled and turned on boarded flowres, and well dryed (as I haue afore shewed) ye shall put them into great Sackes according to the quantitie of your Hoppes, & let them be troden downe hard together, which will keepe their strength longer, and so ye may reserue them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse (which haue but small store) to tread them into drie Fattes, & so serue them for their vse, which is counted the better way, and the lesse portion doth serue, and will longer keepe their vertue and strength.

Wishing long life and prosperous hea'th,
To all furtherers of this Common wealth.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM

¶Here followeth a neceſſarie Table (by Alphabete) to finde out quickly all ſeuerall particulars in this booke afore mencioned, by the numbers in Table, ſeeking the like number on the Pagine or leafe.

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MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

¶ *Imprinted at London by T. Eſte, for* Thomas Wight, 1592.